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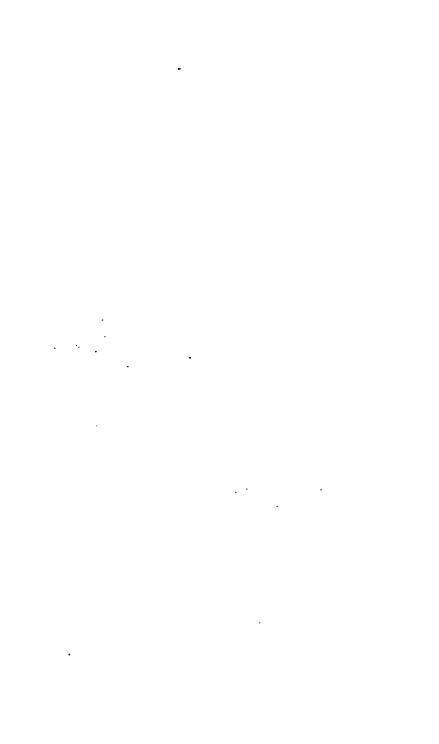
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THE

FIRST LATIN EXERCISE BOOK

ADAPTED TO THE SYNTAX OF

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LATIN PRIMER

BY

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OF C. C. C. OXFORD

Joint Author of

White and Riddle's new large Latin-English Dictionary

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PREFACE.

THE FIRST LATIN EXERCISE BOOK is designed for use in connection with the Author's 'First Latin Parsing Book.' As that work aims at imparting an acquaintance with the structure of the Latin language by means of easy and progressive lessons in parsing, so this, calling for an application of the knowledge of parsing as far as acquired, endeavours on the other hand to provide a gradual course of instruction for correctly rendering English into Latin. Indeed what has been said in the preface to the 'First Latin Parsing Book,' may also be said, mutatis mutandis, in the present instance also. In principle and in system the two books entirely harmonize. Each of them is adapted to the 'Public School Latin Primer.' Each of them employs in its First Part passages reduced by analysis to first principles. In each the several sections connected with the various rules of Syntax are arranged in a like order, and contain—as nearly as circumstances permit—a like number of examples. In each, too, with the exception of the rule elucidated in any section, Latin Authors. As the Latin equivalents English terms were to be supplied, not on an page, but in a Vocabulary, it was obvious the plan must be devised by which the pupil migl for what English words he was to search Vocabulary, and for what English words—a merely adjuncts of particular cases, tenses, etc., comprehended in the right form of the Latin he was not to search. Further, as the Englis correctly rendered into Latin, would be but the duction of the terms of the Latin Authors the it was clearly imperative that some method sh adopted of indicating the original verbal arrange The simple plan, here pursued, of placing

above certain English words in the Exercises is believed, fully supply all the guidance tha quired. These figures both point out what words alone the pupil must seek in the Voc and also show in what order the words of th

translation are to be arranged.

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A full explanation of the preceding points is s

on the leaf opposite to the first page of the Exe But while these Exercises have been prepared the use of pupils beginning to study they may be continued, it is believed, long after nothing is introduced into that section which has not been the subject of previous treatment; and in the majority of instances the very words that have been before employed are again brought into requisition. Further still, each of them in its Second Part lays before the learner the previously analysed sentences and portions of sentences in their natural and consecutive order.

But to speak of the present Work alone. The whole of its materials have been obtained from Classical Latin Authors. Passages of greater or less length have been selected from their writings and translated into English. This has been done somewhat closely, as these Exercises are intended for young beginners, little able to follow out the differences of idiom existing between their own and another language, and who therefore require to be presented for such purposes as the present with a nearly literal translation. and there, indeed, where such a course has been deemed useful or desirable in consequence of reference to Roman customs or forms, an explanation of the English terms employed has been supplied, and placed between brackets. Some slight help has also been sometimes given by statements as to the number, case, gender, tense, &c., of certain words, such information being inclosed between parentheses.

There are peculiarities, moreover, in the mode of printing here adopted which call for remark. It has been before stated that the materials for these Exercises have been obtained from translated passages of Classical Latin Authors. As the Latin equivalents for the English terms were to be supplied, not on an opposite page, but in a Vocabulary, it was obvious that some plan must be devised by which the pupil might know for what English words he was to search in the Vocabulary, and for what English words—as being merely adjuncts of particular cases, tenses, etc., and so comprehended in the right form of the Latin word—he was not to search. Further, as the English, when correctly rendered into Latin, would be but the reproduction of the terms of the Latin Authors themselves, it was clearly imperative that some method should be adopted of indicating the original verbal arrangement.

The simple plan, here pursued, of placing figures above certain English words in the Exercises will, it is believed, fully supply all the guidance that is required. These figures both point out what English words alone the pupil must seek in the Vocabulary, and also show in what order the words of the Latin translation are to be arranged.

But beyond this. As an English word may occasionally be represented by more than one Latin word, the pupil is directed to the proper Latin equivalent by means of figures inserted *in line* with the words of the Exercises.

A full explanation of the preceding points is supplied on the leaf opposite to the first page of the Exercises.

But while these Exercises have been prepared especially for the use of pupils beginning to study Latin, they may be continued, it is believed, long after their

first adoption, with every prospect of advantage. A continued practice of reading off their English into Latin will not only serve to implant a sound, practical knowledge of Syntax and of Accidence, and to store the memory with a considerable number of useful words, but it will go far to facilitate, through practice, the translation, generally, of English into Latin, and to fix in the mind passages from writers of high authority, whose turn of expression at all times, and whose very language occasionally, may be employed with advantage.

LONDON, July, 1867.

^{***} N.B.—A KEY may be obtained by Teachers only, on application to : the Publishers.

INDEX.

N.B. Each paragraph (§), or page (p.), or section mentioned in the following Table of Contents refers to the corresponding paragraph or page or section in the Public School Latin Primer.

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ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC. OCCURRING IN THE EXERCISES AND VOCABULARY.

abl ablative.	nos numbers.
acc accusative.	num numeral.
adi adjective.	(page in Public
adv adverb.	p School Latin
comm common.	Primer.
comp comparative.	part participle.
	perf perfect.
conj conjunction.	pluperf. pluperfect.
demonstrative.	plur plural.
dem.	pos positive.
dep deponent.	possess.or poss. possessive.
dim diminutive.	prep preposition.
f feminine.	pres present.
fut future.	pron pronoun.
gen gender; genitive.	rel relative.
i.e that is.	semi-dep semi-deponent.
imper. or im-)	sing singular.
perat. imperative.	subj subjunctive.
imperf imperfect.	subst substantive.
indecl. indeclinable.	sup superlative.
indef indefinite.	trans translate.
indic. or ind indicative.	v. a verb active.
infin. or inf infinitive.	v. dep verb deponent.
	v. n verb neuter.
interj interjection.	voc vocative.
interrog interrogative.	= · · · · equal to.
m masculine.	(paragraph in
n neuter.	§ Public School
no number.	(Latin Primer.
nom nominative.	·

1. The figures 1, 2, 3, 4, before v. a., v. dep., and v. n., denote the conjugation of the verb.

tion of the verb.

2. Figures placed above certain English words denote that those words alone are to be sought in the Vocabulary, inasmuch as their Latin equivalents, when put into their proper number, case, tense, etc., embody the whole of the other English words connected with them. The figures also show the order in which the Latin words must be placed, after that the English has been translated into Latin.

The series of figures recommences after each semicolon or higher stop.

The series of figures recommences after each semicolon or higher stop.

3. A figure alone between parentheses (), when it follows a word in the body of the Exercises, refers to that one in a series of similarly spelt words in the Vocabulary which is preceded by a corresponding figure.

4. A figure or letter between parentheses preceded by no. (i.e. number), when it follows a word in the body of the Exercises, points out that that word is to be translated by the Latin equivalent which occurs after a corresponding figure or letter under the article treating of the English word in the Vocabulary.

5. The directions supplied in nos. 3 and 4 will be occasionally found in combination with each other.

tion with each other.

6. Words between parentheses () supply directions for const 7. Words between brackets [] are explanatory of meaning.

) supply directions for construction.

FIRST LATIN EXERCISE BOOK.

FIRST PART.

N.B. Each paragraph (§), or page (p.), or section, mentioned at the commencement of the respective portions of the following Exercises refers to the corresponding paragraph, or page, or section in the Public School Latin Primer.

§ 103.

To an opinion; to Crassus; to the horsemen; to the commanders.

At the army; at Gythēum.

Towards(No.1) him; towards(No.2) the advocates.

Against(No.1) the Gauls.

Before (No.1) the altars.

Greeks.

Amongst (No.2) the Senŏnes; amongst (No.2) the neck.

On this side (No.1) of the Rhine; on this side (No.2) 10

Before the contage of the river.

```
Opposite Gaul.
 Against (No.2) nature.
 Towards(No.3) a friend.
 Outside the gate.
 Into Britain; into the assembly; into the dust.
 Into [the country of] the Ubii.
 Below the town.
 Between Nero; amongst (No. 1) themselves; during sleep.
Inside the camp.
Adjoining to the theatre.
                                                      10
Over against (No.1) the eyes.
In the power(3) of the man.
Through the chief men.
Behind the temple.
After(No.1) death; after(No.1) the victory.
                                                     15
Past(1) the coast.
Near(2, No.2) the stream.
Nigh the statue.
After(No. 2) the battle.
Under the yoke.
                                                     20
Beneath the toga.
Upon (No.1) the earth.
Above (No.2) the corn-fields.
```

```
Across the mountain.
Beyond(2) a month.
Towards (No.4) the forum.
              § 122; also, p. 146, C. a.
From (No.1) ancestors; from the enemy; from you.
By Cæsar; by scouts.
                                                    5
From (No. 1) the Ædui.
Without (No. 1) fraud.
Without the knowledge(2) of the father.
Before (2) the eyes of the people.
With cavalry; with an army; with the Persians; [10
  with the body; with servants; with you (plur.);
  with whom (sing.); with uncle.
From (No. 2.) the cause; from a position.
About demands; about glory.
From things.
                                                   15
Out of a body; out of the woods.
In violence; in liberty; in the way; in the assembly;
  in a body; in bodies; in trees; in minds; in
  old men; in a book; in the senate; in camp; in
   narrow passages.
                                                   20
In the presence of the senate.
Before (1, No. 2) himself.
```

For (2, No. 2) safety.

Without (1, No. 2) anxiety.

Under skins.

1 Ronaeth th

Beneath the shore.

Upon (No.1) the hearth.

As far as the neck(No.1); as far as the cities (ge [N

§ 89.

Of this state.

Most extensive influence.

Of the whole (No.2) sea (2) coast.

The whole sea coast (abl.)

Of those (No. 2) regions.

Most (2) ships (acc.)

Of naval matters.

In a great violence.

Unobstructed violence (abl.)

Few harbours (abl.)

That sea (abl.)

The neighbouring peoples led on.

Your fathers.

Hasty, sudden (No. 1), plans.

From (No.2) the same cause.

By a common plan.	
Through their (2) chief men.	
The same issue (acc.)	
Of the whole (No. 2) of Greece.	
The remaining states (acc.)	5
In that (1, No. 2) liberty.	
A common embassy (acc.)	
Consular lictor.	
Wretched disturbances (acc.—No.2).	
To those (1, No. 2) horsemen.	10
Those (1, No. 2) terms (abl. sing.)	
These things (acc.)	
All these things (acc.)	
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A most unoccupied life (acc.)	
Very lengthy (compar. degree) epistles (acc.)	
Nothing more indolent.	
Nothing more inquisitive.	
No (1) epistles (acc.)	20
All this beauty (acc.)	
Of the whole (No.2) world.	
Eternal gods (acc.)	

```
Those (No.1) so many gods (nom.)
Evil deeds (acc. - No. 1).
Our ancestors (nom.)
The supreme council (acc.)
The Julian house (nom.—No.2).
                                                      5
Of the Roman commons (gen. sing.)
Him (No. 2) [while] alive (acc.)
Good morals (nom.)
A certain sedition (acc.)
In that (No. 2) book.
                                                     10
Harsh death (nom.)
Something immortal (nom.)
The ninth legion (acc.)
In the camp itself.
By a twofold misfortune (abl.)
                                                    15
In the narrow passages themselves.
Each(2) army (abl.)
By that(1,No.1) victory.
Of the human race.
The South-wind (nom.) covered.
                                                     20
Rugged winter (nom.)
Hoary locks (acc. plur.)
With his own trident.
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:

A long(1) exhortation (abl. sing.)	
Good morals (acc.)	
Without the utmost anxiety.	
To my nurse.	
Of a hundred thousand.	5
My little present (nom.—3).	
Of that(1, No. 2) war(1).	
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That(1, No. 2) whole (No. 2) matter (acc. sing.)	10
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From (No. 3) those things.	
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The soul alone (nom.)	
Nothing (nom.) like.	
Many future things (acc.)	
The soul (nom.) about to perish.	
Ye (nom.) fearing.	5
Blind men (acc.—No.1).	
The entire state (nom.)	
That (1, No. 2) victory (acc.)	
In our minds.	
Sportive maiden.	10
A most renowned (No.1) island.	
His own joy (acc.)	
The same courses (acc.)	
Nine triumphs (acc.)	
A most true oath (acc.)	15
An impure judge (nom.)	
A foreign woman (nom.—No.2).	
Good practices (nom.)	
A little(2) girl (acc.)	
A mortal(1) body (acc.)	20
Himself happy (acc.)	
That(1,No.2) glory (acc.)	
Eloquent grandson (voc.)	

§ 156. (1).

The rest (acc. plur.)

All (acc. plur.)

Them (abl. plur.- No.2); them (acc. plur.-No.2).

Of these.

Him (acc. sing.—No. 2).

5

That(1,No.2) thing (nom.); these things (acc. neut. Of them. [plur.)

1

They themselves (nom. plur.)

He himself (nom. sing.)

I myself (nom. sing.)

This thing (nom.); that thing (nom.—1, No. 1. b.)

The ancients (nom.)

To the latter (sing.)

The former (nom. sing.)

Of those persons.

15

Out of them (No.2); by them (No.2).

All things.

These things.

His friends (acc.)

More (nom. sing.)

Him (dat.—No. 2)

His friends (nom.)

The whole (nom. masc. plur.—No.3).

The fugitives (acc.)
Certain matters.

Through another man.

§ 127. I.

5

10

15

20

The most extensive influence of the whole sea coast.

Of the whole sea coast of those regions.

Eloquent grandson (voc.) of Atlas.

In a great violence of sea(1).

By the influence of these.

Hasty, sudden, plans of the Gauls.

The same issue (acc.) of fortune.

Twelve thousand (abl.) [of] paces.

The chief-men (nom.) of whom.

The space (acc.) of three days.

About their (trans. of them—No.2) demands.

A delay (abl.) of three days.

Disturbances (acc.—No.2) of mind(No.2).

The horsemen (nom.) of them (No.2).

Four thousand (abl.) [of] paces.

Of a hundred thousand sesterces.

After the victory of that war.

The fleet (acc.) of the Lacedemonians.

The power (acc. plur.—1, No.3) of the Lacedemonians.

For the purpose (abl.) of watering. A certain sedition (acc.) of mind(No.1). The parent (nom.) of this city. world]. The head of the circle of lands (No. 2) = the capital of the The honours (nom.) of illustrious men (No.2). 5 From all admixture of the body. Man's (No. 1) nature. The souls (nom.) of sleepers. From the bonds of the body. A citizen (acc.) of the whole (No.1) world. 10 The death (nom.) of those (No.2) persons. The route (acc.) of the enemy (plur.) The light(No.1) of the whole(No.2) of Greece. In the narrow passages themselves of the gates. Son (nom.) of Clinias. 15 A general (nom.) of the Romans. A city (acc.—No. 2) of the Volscians. The light (nom.) of Greece. The daughter (nom.) of Bocchus. To the food of cattle (No. 1). 20 The value (nom.) of one's labour (1, No. 2). The temples (acc.) of the gods. The bodies (nom.) of athletes.

§ 90.

Romulus, the parent of this city.

Alcibiades, the son of Clinias.

An army (acc.), the cultivator.

Corinth (acc.), the light of Greece.

Galatea, sportive maiden.

Suetonius (acc.), a most honourable (No. 1.a.) man

1 3 2 [(No. 2).

Tenedos, an island most renowned.

Marcius (nom.), a general of the Romans.

Corioli (acc.), a city of the Volscians.

Virgin, guardian.

10

5

§§ 88; 93. (1); also, p. 133. E. 1.

The Veneti possess (No. 2).

They themselves hold.

The neighbouring peoples retain.

A merchant gave.

The ambassadors return (No.2) towards (No.1) him 15

1 2 [(No.2).

Cæsar thought (imperf.—No.1).

Their (trans. of them—No.2) horsemen should return

2 1
A foreign woman (No.2) has overturned.

I myself am living(4).

The beginning is made (pres.—No.1).

20

Through chief men they conspire amongst themselv	es.
The Senate decreed.	
The ancients were wont.	
Your fathers willed (perf.)	
I am in good health.	5
The value diminished (perf.)	
Themistocles said (perf.—No.1) in the assembly.	
The people should give.	
Aristides was given (perf.)	
The Athenians considered (perf.—No. 2).	10
Romulus gave (perf.)	
All things go(2) away thither (No.2).	
The souls of sleepers declare (No. 1).	
Man's nature is dissolved.	
But(No.1,b.) the soul alone is visible.	15
Good morals were cultivated (imperf.)	
Those things pleased (perf.)	
Galatea, sportive maiden, assails (No. 3).	
Marcius, a general of the Romans, had taken.	
The money (No. 2) was transferred (perf.)	20
The Euphrates renders (No. 2).	
The people created.	
The whole state declared (No. 1).	

Claudius appointed (perf.—No.1).	
Amulius selects.	
Cicero proclaimed (perf.—No.2).	
Cæsar had appointed amongst the Senŏnes.	
The soul is present(4).	5
The soul departs.	
Socrates thought (imperf.—No.1).	
Nature has engraved.	
Socrates questions.	
Minerva taught (perf.)	10
Darius resolved (perf.)	
Ennius well(1, No.2) named (perf.—2, No.1).	
Cato named (perf.—2, No. 2).	
His friends saluted (imperf.)	
Archytas deemed (imperf.—No. 1).	15
I am called (1, No. 3).	
Scipio was chosen (perf.)	
A leader has stripped off.	
Which (neut. sing.) was known (perf.—1, No. 1).	
The whole (nom. masc. plur.) broke-in.	20
Courage returns(No. 1).	
Marius sets out.	
1 2 Marius returns.	

I require (No. 2).

The Carthaginians ruled over (imperf.)

No(5) one attained (perf.)

The consuls displayed [to public view].

The young man said (perf. No. 1).

The daughter of Bocchus had married.

Jugurtha collected (imperf.).

Men(No. 1) were produced (perf.)

§ 94. (1).

That they all will endure (1, No.1). That all these things were tending. 10 That there is (1, No. 1) nothing. That I am joking. That trees are intrusted. That he himself had (imperf.) That that (1, No. 2) should be known (1, No. 2). 15 That the fleet of the Lacedæmonians was able. That Corinth, the light of the whole of Greece, should be extinguished. That no human means are able. That the father has departed (No.1). 20 That I shall be.

That souls lived (imperf.)

That I should be loved (imperf.—No. 1).

§ 158; also p. 133. E. 1.

5

15

Farewell thou.

Thou sendest no epistles.

Thou sayest (No. 2).

Write thou.

Thou sendest.

They have been accustomed.

They deemed (imperf.—No.2)

That they themselves should recover.

They should desire-more.

They send.

He would advance(No.1).

They begged (imperf.—No.2).

He would send-forward.

They declared (No. 2).

That they themselves would use.

He should give.

He said (perf.—No.1).

That he (No. 4) would not (1, No. 1) advance (No. 2). 20

He sends to the commanders.

1
They should assail (No.2).
Are you doing?
Are you going to do?
I ask(1, No. 1).
Make(No.1) thou. 5
I am able.
I give(2) [you thanks].
Thou hast undertaken.
Thinkest (No.3) thou?
He demanded (perf.) 10
He came (perf.) into the assembly.
Ye saw (imperf.)
He said (perf.—No.1).
Ye understood (imperf.)
They (=those things, neut. plur.) sprang (perf.) 15
Ye see.
They are.
He judged (imperf.)
Depart(No.1) thou.
We reckon. 20
Carry thou word(2).
They proclaimed (perf.—No.1).
Let them cultivate (conjunctive pres.)

Let them hand-lown conjunctive pres.) The Britons were terrified , ind. perf.) Be ve unwilling. They (being) without concern (nom.) I shall have departed (No.3) from (No.1) you. 5 They fought (imperf.) about glory. I used to perform (imperf.) They sallied-forth (perf.) Believe ye (imperat. fut.) The enemies (plur.) were routed (perf.) 10 They refer. He had been left. He fostered (perf.) Savest thou? Reverence ye (imperat. fut.) so(1, No. 2). 15 Do thou relate (imperat. pres.)

[Particular Ellipses in this Work.]

N.B.—In this Section words between brackets are to be translated.

```
That the same [soul] (acc.)

These men [contending] (abl.)

Those men [contending] (abl.)

Pliny [sends] health.
```

5

15

[Write thou] (imperat. pres.) this thing alone.

[The field] was.

The former [said—No.1] (perf.)

Better [did] (perf.) these, than [do] we.

[Souls] unshackled (part. perf.)

[Words to be supplied from Context in this Work.]

N.B.—In this Section words between brackets are to be translated.

Although [remember(No.1) thou] (conjunctive perf.)

That these things also (No.2) [are intrusted].

\$ 96.
The Veneti possess most (2) ships.
They surpass the rest.

From the same cause the neighbouring peoples detain [10]
Trebius.

A foreign woman has overturned Ilion.

They send a common embassy to Crassus.

What art thou doing?

What art thou about to do?

Thou sendest no epistles.

They had sent cavalry (No.1).

They urge the remaining states.

```
He would restrain (No.1) them (No.2).
He would make the power (No.1).
They should have made an assurance.
He should give the space of three days.
They should assail the enemy (plur.)
                                                      5
Write thou (imperat. pres.) this thing itself.
I give(2) thanks.
The people should give some one.
Ye will preserve the recollection.
We should account (No. 1) the gods.
                                                    10
We reckon heaven.
He asked (perf.—No.1) me.
Socrates questions the little boy(2).
Minerva taught ber (No. 2).
He thoroughly taught (imperf.) the youth (No. 1).
                                                    15
To unteach Polyænus.
Cæsar urgently demanded (imperf.) corn.
Ennius named anger.
Cato named Sicily.
Who (plur.) commonly called (perf.) him(No. 2).
                                                    20
They proclaimed (perf.) the same man after death.
His friends saluted (imperf.) Octavius.
The consuls displayed to view (perf.) the laws.
```

He asked (perf.—No. 1) me.	
I concealed (perf.—No. 1) that.	
He calls(No. 3) himself.	i
He thinks(No. 3) himself.	
Archytas deemed (imperf.) wrathfulness.	5
Which (acc. neut. plur.) a leader has stripped off (pe	erf.)
He struck (perf.) the earth.	
The Athenians rejected (perf.) that whole matter.	
Romulus gave (perf.) himself.	
We should longer retain (No. 1) the remembrance.	10
The souls of sleepers declare their divinity.	
They [i.e. the souls] foresee many future things.	
Thou hast made(No.1) the Romans.	
The Euphrates renders (No.2) Mesopotamia.	
The people created (perf.) Ancus.	15
The whole state declared (perf.) me.	
Claudius appointed (perf.) nobody beyond a month.	
The consul named (perf.—No. 1) Manlius.	
Amulius selects Sylvia.	
Cicero proclaimed (perf.—No.2) Murena.	20
He kept (perf.) his friends.	
Cæsar had appointed Cavarinus.	
He judged (imperf.) that (No. 2) victory.	

4

[Intransitive Verbs have no Accusative of the Nearer Object.]

15

That souls lived (infin. imperf.)

They broke-in (perf.)

To make an assault upon.

The standards flashed (perf.)

Courage returns.

They fought (imperf.) about glory.

Honours would endure(2).

That souls die(No.1).

All things go away.

He came (perf.) into the assembly.

To continue in that liberty

The ambassadors return towards him.

§ 97.

I myself live a most agreeable life.

Sthenelus fought (perf.) battles.

We should rejoice a joy [i.e. with joy].

The Decemvirs ran the same courses.

He triumphed (perf.) nine triumphs.

I have sworn a most true oath.

§ 146.

A treaty and (No. 1) friendship (nom.)

Nothing (nom.) more indolent or more inquisitive.

Knowledge (abl.) and (No. 3) practice (No. 2).

In a great and (No. 3) unobstructed violence of sea.

From the same cause,

15

The neighbouring peoples detain Trebius and Terrasidius.

He would send forward, and (No. 4) would restrain

The chief men (nom.) and (No. 2) senate.

[them.

The trees (acc.) and the soil, but (No. 1. d.) my little

[present.]

He came into the assembly, and (No.4) said (perf.) Veryadvantageous (acc.neut.sing.) but (No.4) honourable. The Athenians considered (perf.) and (No.4) rejected. Having been imbued (nom. masc. sing.) and venerating. For (1) neither saw ye (imperf.) my soul, but ye [5] understood. The soul (nom.) pure and (No.1) uncontaminated. Nothing, as(1, No.2) sleep (acc.) Souls (nom.) unshackled and (No.3) free. Reverence ye (imperat. fut.) me so, as (No.1) a god. Who (nom. masc. plur.) protect and rule affectionately and (No.4) inviolably. More of clemency, than of cruelty. An inhabitant (acc.) and citizen of the whole world. Of cavalry (No.2) and (No.4) infantry (plur.) 15 The gods (acc.) eternal and blessed. Between Nero and Otho. Harsh and premature death (nom.) During sleep and confused alarm. The morasses (nom.) and woods. 20

[Adjective in Adverbial Force.]

Even if ye shall not(1, No.4) see it.

[Adverbs qualifying words.]

That I shall be (infin. fut.) nowhere or not at all. When (No.1) I shall have departed from you. I am not(1, No. 1) able. [advance(No.2) further. Nevertheless he said (No.1) that he(1, No.4) would not Meanwhile he sends to the commanders. 5 I ask(1, No. 3) seriously. Nothing so(1, No. 3) like. By far the most extensive influence. Almost all persons. As though luxurious (nom. sing. masc.) 10 As though unoccupied (nom. sing. masc.) For this long time past thou sendest no epistles. He would advance further. That all these things were tending to that same point. As especially weak (acc. fem. sing.) 5 Afterwards the value also diminished. That not the trees and soil are intrusted (inf.) As (No. 2) most profitable (acc. neut. sing.) [i.e. as profitable as possible]. To be secretly set on fire. 20 Therefore (No.3) let them cultivate (conjunctive pres.)

A very advantageous plan but by no means honourable
Romulus having glided down suddenly.

Believe (imperat. fut.) ye therefore (No. 1).

We should longer retain (No. 1).

To me indeed.

2 1 3
But now (No. 1) ye see.

The souls of sleepers especially declare their divinity.

Together with the body.

1 2 3 4
Where are those so-many gods?

Firstly he asked me.

10

§ 137.

Moreover(No.2) of their own accord they sallied forth.

Ye Quirites.

Fortunate old (No. 5) man.

O! children.

Mercury, eloquent grandson of Atlas.

O! Venus, queen of Gnidos.

Trojan(2), son of Anchises.

Muse, do thou relate the causes.

O! virgin.

O! fatherland.

§ 138.

O! excellent(No.1) wisdom (acc.)
O! excellent(No.1) day (acc.)
O! fortunate husbandmen (acc.)
Ah!(No.1) the guardian care (acc.) of the gods.
This madness! (acc.—No.2).

Me (acc. fem.) miserable!
Lo! my hatred (nom.)

Lo! the reason (acc.) $\stackrel{1}{\text{Lo}}$! $\stackrel{2}{\text{I}}$ (nom.)

Lo! the memory (nom.) of my dead comrade.

10

§ 139.

§§ 125; 125. a.

A few harbours lying at intervals.

Ambassadors having been dispatched in haste.

The whole sea coast having been brought over [15 quickly to their opinion.

A delay of three days having been interposed.

The proceeds (sing.) decreasing.

Thou taking care(2).

Thou taking care(2).

Which (abl. sing. neut.) having been done.

Their plan having been suddenly changed.

The sentinels having been cut down.

Aristides being the adviser.

As dawn was near(3, No. 2).

Thou being judge.

Each (2) army striving.

§ 140. 4.

5

They have been accustomed to sail into Britain.

They have been accustomed to use.

They should desire more to continue in that liberty,

than to endure(1, No. 2).

I am unwilling (subj. pres.—2) to write.

I wish (subj. pres.) to read.

The ancients were wont to commence.

I am not able to not know [i.e. to be ignorant about].

That the fleet of the Lacedæmonians was able (inf.) to be secretly set on fire.

That no human means are able to resist.

Beye unwilling [i.e. do not] (imperat. pres.) to suppose.

20
I have begun (No. 1) to love (No. 2).

from (No.2) even the lowest position.

§ 153. (1).

When they had not obtained (No.2) that (1, No.2) thing.

When Cæsar was distant from the enemy (sing.)

When I presented (5) (imperf.) it.

When Aristides had heard.

When I had taken stand beside him.

When they had gone forth out of them (No.2).

When it had gone (No.2) away out of an unwise body.

§ 142.

To write very lengthy (comp.) epistles.

15
To read very lengthy (comp.) epistles.

That they themselves would recover(No.2) (infin. fut.)

their hostages.

That they all (acc.) will endure (1, No. 1) the same issue of fortune.

They should desire more to continue in that liberty,
than to endure slavery.

To recover (No. 1) his men.

5

Of sending (gerund in di) ambassadors into the country of the Ubii.

That he himself had (imperf. infin.) a plan.

Darīus resolved to wage war.

Ye, fearing the gods.

10

To visit the temples of the gods.

We wish to enquire of thee.

He wished to unteach Polyænus.

Having fallen upon (nom. masc. plur.) the ninth legion.

They might seem to have brought assistance.

15

To besiege (supine in um) a tower.

I have begun to love Suetonius, a most honourable man.

§ 91.

A few harbours (abl.) lying at intervals, which [harbours] they themselves hold.

In that liberty, which they had received from their [20 ancestors.

- The ambassadors return, who having met him by (trans. in) the way urgently prayed him.
- The power (acc.) of sending (gerund in di) ambassadors into the country of the Ubii, whose (trans. of whom) chief men and senate.
- To the commanders, who had gone forward with all the cavalry.
- The little field (acc.), which I had presented.
- The value also diminished, which now (No.2), thou taking care, it [the field] will retrieve.
- That not the trees (acc.) and the soil are intrusted to

 thee by me, but my little present; that the which
 should be as most profitable [i.e. as profitable as possible].

The death of those, who (nom.)

15

- Of her (gen.), who received [the present].
- After the victory of that war, which there was [i.e was waged] with the Persians.
- The people should give some one, with whom he might communicate.
- Fearing (nom. plur.) the gods, who protect and rule all this beauty.
- The fleet (acc.) of the Lacedæmonians, which (nom. sing.)

The plan (acc.) which.

The Athenians rejected (perf.) that whole matter, which they had not(1, No.2) even (No.2) heard.

We, who have.

For neither saw ye (imperf.) my soul, but ye under- [5 stood (imperf.) from those things, which I performed.

He judged (imperf.) that victory, in which.

In that book, which (nom.)

Within the walls of his house he fostered that glory,

which no one afterwards attained.

10.

[Relative or Demonstrative Pronoun or Adverb referring to a preceding clause. See § 156. (3).]

To write very lengthy (comp.) epistles; to read very lengthy (comp.) epistles; the former thing; the latter thing.....

The souls of sleepers foresee many future things; out of which (abl. neut. sing.)

Write thou (imperat. pres.) this thing alone, wherewith the ancients were wont to commence; 'I am well' (2); this is enough(2).

What thou art doing (subj. pres.): which without the

utmost anxiety I am not able to not know [i.e. to be ignorant about].

That the fleet (acc.) of the Lacedæmonians was able (infin. pres.) to be secretly set on fire; which thing (abl. neut. sing.) having been done.

That the power (1, No. 3) of the Lacedæmonians would be broken (infin. pres.): which when Aristides had heard.

[Omission of Demonstrative before Relative Pronoun. See § 158.]

There are (those things), which (nom. neut. plur.)

Meanwhile he sends to the commanders, who had gone forward with all the cavalry, [those,] who should [10 announce.

§ 87. D.

The Verb Sum as Predicate or Copula.

Nothing is more indolent.

The plans of the Gauls are hasty and sudden.

Nothing is more inquisitive.

This is the chief thing.

15

My Rome may be the head of the circle of lands [i.e. the capital of the world].

The souls are unshackled.

And there was a fierce contest in the narrow passages themselves of the gates.

The loss is nevertheless.

§ 93. (2).

I am called (No. 3) Lyconides.

He was declared (perf.—No.1) Consul.

He was named (perf.—No.2) successor.

In that book, which is entitled 'On Domestic Economy.'
All which things are deemed (No.1) worthy.

He is called king.

Thonourable.

5

Those (No. 2) spoils are accounted (2, No. 1) the most 10

The men of Attica are thought very acute (comp.)

When the soul had begun to be pure and uncontaminated.

Scipio Africanus was read (perf.) for the third time

1 2 3
first person in the Senate [i.e. Scipio's name was read
first from the Censor's list]. 15

Camillus should be appointed (No.2) dictator.

He was deemed (perf.—No.2) honourable (No.1. a.).

A slave becomes a freedman.

Galba was (perf.—No. 2) an Emperor midway between

Nero and Otho.

2

8

Reperor midway between
20

Brutus had turned(1) out a consummate orator.

The Scythians remained unconquered.

The death of those, who furnish something immortal, seems harsh and premature.

[friends.]

He is accounted (No. 2) most honourable amongst his lecame (perf.) better disposed.

\$ 94. (2).

That himself was (imperf.) safe(No.2).

That they(No.2) were accounted (perf.—2, No.1) gods.

That himself was deemed (perf.) an enemy.

That music was (perf.—No.2) the most ancient(No.2).

That their (2) commanders(No. 2) should lie slain [10 unavenged.

That these were called (perf.—1, No.1) kings.

That the plan was very advantageous.

That the plan was very advantageous.

That the soul was then unwise.

15

That the soul was then unwise.

15

That the soul was then wise.

16

That nothing is so like.

§ 157.

It comes to pass.

As(No.1) it had been settled.

It is well(1, No.2).

To be persuaded.

It is understood.

Now(No.1) it was being fought.

The war(2) would have been ended.

Thus(No.2) it is gone to the stars.

It has befallen.

[Transitive Verbs with Clause as Object. See § 156. (3); also, p. 142. X. (1).]

They deemed (No.2) that through them they themselves would recover (infin. fut.) their hostages.

Through their chief men they conspire among themselves that they will do (infin. fut.) nothing. [fut.) 10

They declared (imperf.—No. 2) that they would use (infin.

3 7 2 1
Cæsar thought that all these things were tending to that
same point.

He said that he would not advance (infin. fut.) further.

Thinkest thou that I am joking?

15

5

Themistocles said in the assembly, that he himself had (imperf. infin.) a plan.

He said that the plan was very advantageous.

Carry thou word, that the Celestials thus (No.1) wish.

Ye understood that it = the soul was in this body. 20

2 1 8 4 5 6 7

But now ye see that nothing is so like.

Believe ye therefore that the same [=soul](masc.) exists.

Agricola orders that the swiftest (plur.) should make an assault on.

Agricola orders that a loud shout presently should be added.

He orders that ambassadors should go.

I also require (No.2) that I should be loved (No.1).

He heard (perf.) that the enemy's galleys were withdrawn (perf.)

Your fathers willed that Corinth (acc.), the light of the [10 whole of Greece, should be extinguished (infin. perf.)

§ 98.

He asked me my opinion.

I greatly ask you for pardon.

 $\lceil (No.2).$

He required (No. 1) money (plur.—No. 1) of the master

There are those things, which we wish to inquire of [15]

thee.

I importune the gods for nothing beyond(1).

Socrates questions the little boy about certain geometrical matters.

Minerva taught her the arts.

20

He thoroughly taught the youth (No. 1) evil deeds (No. 1).

He wished (perf.) to unteach Polyænus [i.e. to cause Polyænus to forget] geometry.

I concealed (perf.—No.1) that from you (plur.)

Children begged (imperf.) that of their parents.

The place reminded (perf.) us of that circumstance.

[Passive Construction of the class of Verbs in § 98—viz. with Accusative of the Thing. See p. 134. III. C.]

He was asked (perf.—No.4) the cause of his departure.

Apollo is asked (No.2) for words (No.2).

You are again asked for the price.

Martius had been thoroughly instructed in all the arts (plur.) of warfare.

The horses are taught a variety of evolutions.

§ 99.

They hold under tribute almost all persons.

The Athenians considered (perf.) that not even advantageous.

We, who have pirates exempt, allies tributary. 15

They considered (perf.) the bodies of athletes graceful.

Thou hast made the Romans most friendly.

The Euphrates makes Mesopotamia fertile.

Avarice (No. 1) renders men blind.

The people created Ancus king. The whole state declared (perf.) me consul. Claudius appointed (perf.) no one consul beyond a month. The consul named (perf.) Manlius dictator. 5 He calls (No.3) himself poor. When he had selected her(No.2) [as] Vestal. Cicero proclaimed (perf.) Murena consul. He kept (perf.) all his friends safe (No.1). Cæsar had appointed Cavarinus king among the [10 Senones. He judged (imperf.) that victory brilliant. Whom (acc. sing.) he considers faithful. Socrates thought (imperf.) himself an inhabitant and citizen of the whole world. 15 We reckon heaven a god. We should account the gods eternal and blessed. Whom he had appointed heir. Enrius well named (perf.) anger the beginning. Cato named (perf.) Sicily the nurse. 20 The Julian house terms Iulus the author. They, who commonly called him when living a tyrant, proclaimed (perf.) the same man after death &

deliverer.

His friends saluted (imperf.) Octavius as Cæsar.

He thinks himself alone happy.

Archytas deemed (imperf.) wrathfulness a certain sedition of mind.

We were able (imperf.) to keep all our allies safe. 5

§ 100; see also p. 134. III. B. (4).

The South-wind covered with respect to his face (No.2).

Winter rugged with respect to his hoary locks.

Cruelly mangled as to his face (plur.—No.1).

The horse trembles as to its limbs.

Like (nom. sing.) in voice.

Glittering (nom. plur.) as to their heads.

Having crowned our hair (plur.)

§ 101.

Wounded (nom. masc. sing.) in the side.

He orders that ambassadors should go to Rome.

1 3 2 2 3 15

Marius returns to Cirta. 15

They were sent (perf.) to Delphi.

He came to (perf.) Lacedæmon.

1 3 2 2 1

The money was transferred (perf.) to Athens.

That his father (acc.) has departed to the country.

5

Thou wilt flee to Utica.

Thou wilt be sent to Ilerda.

He sailed (imperf.) to Syracuse.

I began to go home.

We came (perf.) to Delos.

[Dative of Place 'Whither; 'also p. 136, H.]

Sent down (nom. sing. masc.) to Orcus.

To descend to Erebus.

To mount up to the lofty heaven.

§ 102. (1).

The name (No. 1) flourished (perf.) during many ages.

He resolved (perf.) to remain at the army during [10 the whole(No.2) winter.

The matrons mourned for (perf.) him for a year.

He tarries a few days.

He slept (imperf.) for seven hours.

The city(No.1) was invested (perf.) ten summers [15 and winters.

§ 102. (2).

The Arabs have swords (No. 2) each four cubits long.

They erected (perf.) a mound (No. 1) three-hundred and thirty feet broad, eighty feet high (No. 1).

Make thou (imperat. fut.—No.1) a circular-millstone six fingers thick. [(No.2)

When he had advanced(No.2) a three day's journey.

[Ablative of Space or Distance.]

When Cæsar was distant from the enemy twelve thousand [of] paces (=12 miles), not more (No.3). 5

§§ 104, 105, 106.

Romulus gave (perf.) himself meeting me [i.e. presented himself to me in the way].

Ye see that nothing is so like death, as sleep.

He was named (perf.) successor to him.

Which (nom. sing. neut.) when [= and when this] 10 was known (perf.) to the enemy.

Like to an aged man in voice.

To the latter the former said (perf.)

Carry thou (imperat. pres.) word to the Romans that the Celestials thus wish.

He trusts him (No. 2), whom he considers faithful.

He should give to themselves the space of three days.

The little field (acc.), which I had presented to my nurse.

O! children, most dear to me.	
Thou hast made the Romans most friendly to us.	
Trust ye (imperat. pres.) the horse.	
An abode near (3, No. 1) the stars.	
A little villa close to the bridge.	5
I was wont to compare great things to small things.	
When the vigorous were succeeding to the exhauster	1.
Muse, do thou relate (imperat. pres.) to me the cause	ses.
He shewed (perf.) me through another his opinion.	
Those things pleased (perf.) Sulla.	10
Hostile (nom. sing.) to the nobility.	
I became (perf.) better disposed to thee.	
Most dear (nom. masc. sing.) to the soldiers.	
That no human means (acc.) are able to resist t	he
Roman arms.	15
Strength (plur.) of body did not(2, No. 1) at all he	elp
the Numantines.	
Fortune flattered (imperf.) his undertakings.	
The originator displeases me.	
Shade (plur.) hurts the crops.	2 0
A plan advantageous to the commonwealth.	
The Carthaginians ruled over (imperf.) Africa.	
Who (nom. masc. plur.) obey us.	

§ 106. a.

. To benefit the commonwealth.

He reviles both (of the two).

My speech will be able to satisfy your knowledge.

Courage returns to the Romans.

Dirt has adhered to an old bowl.

Agricola orders that the swiftest (plur.) should make an assault upon the backs of the combatants.

I prefer inclination to advantage.

Right-hand joined to right-hand.

Darius resolved (perf.) to wage war against the [10 Scythians.

Night interrupted the battle.

Those spoils are accounted the most honourable, which a leader has stripped off a leader.

He opposes the edge to them coming.

15

5

To have had books placed beneath his head.

It is clear that Avitus (acc.) poured a perfume on the dolphin.

To place us after her children [i.e. to prefer her children to us].

A head fixed on the point of a spear.

Not(No.3) to one person alone has it befallen.

They endeavoured (perf.) to bring fires on the temples

[i.e. to set the temples on fire].

§ 107.

For this long time past thou sendest me no epistles.

The daughter of Bocchus had married Jugurtha.

The Numidians pay much attention to the food of cattle.

He would make to themselves [i.e. grant them] the power (No.1).

They should have made to themselves [i.e. obtained]

an assurance.

10

This is enough for me.

2

To heal disease.

A white doe was given (perf.) to him(No.2).

Caninius suddenly came to me for you (sing.)

§ 107. α.

This was (perf.) their military service for you (plur.) 15

What does my father wish for himself [i.e. what does my father mean]?

What does this dress seek (No.2) for itself [i.e. what means this dress]?

§ 107. b.

He (No.1) will always be to me a god.

To him (No.3) good practices are wanting.

He was present (perf.— No.2) at the fight off Salamis.

My letter (plur.) will not at all profit thee.

Others are present (No.1) at the gates.

Nor was the god absent from his right-hand.

§ 107. c.

The laws, which have the name.

Silence has a reward.

1 2 3
Have you a mother?

1 2 3
Have a father.

2 1 3
We have chestnuts.

2 3 1 4 6 5
I had a dispute with thy uncle.

3 2 1
Eloquence used to have (imperf.) honour.

§ 120.

He said that he would not advance further than four thousand [of] paces on that (No.2) day for the [15 purpose of watering.

On the following day.

At the first light (No.2) of this day.

15

- Having fallen upon (nom. masc. plur.) the ninth legion by night.
- At the same time (plur.) Darius resolved (perf.) to wage

 war against the Scythians.
- At a later time the money was transferred (perf.) to [5 Athens.
- In the Trojan times eloquence used to have (imperf.)

 honour.
- In twenty five days they erected a mound three-hundred and thirty feet broad, eighty feet high.
- In the beginning of summer Agricola lost (perf.) his son.
- Agricola was born (perf.) on the Ides of June [i.e. on the 13th June].
- On the next day he led out his troops.

On the sixth day we came to Delos.

§ 121. A.

I began to go home by a cross-path.

He sent-forth (imperf.) the chariot-warriors out of the woods by all the known ways (No. 2) and by-paths.

§ 121. B.

We saw Roman citizens at Naples.

These things were performed (perf.) by land and by sea.

Alexander (abl.) having died at Babylon.

Pompey keeps himself in the town [i.e. confines himself to the town].

5

A grand sight in the open places.

At Athens was (imperf.) a spacious house.

Born (nom. sing. masc.) at Argos.

He obtained (imperf.) the highest magistracy at Thebes.

They dwelt (imperf.) in the lowest valleys.

§ 121. B. a.

Thou didst tarry (perf.) at Brundusium.

Cato killed (No.1) himself at Utica.

He had been left at Rome.

[dunum.

I did not think (No. 3) there were booksellers at Lug-

Thou possessest estates at Forojulium.

15

10

I think (No.1) that I shall stay longer at Astura.

§ 121. B. b.

The ox falls forward on the ground.

At his house he was thought (perf.—No.2) honourable.

Great things were carried on (imperf.) in war.

Good morals were cultivated (imperf.) at home and abroad.

He denies that his son is [i.e. he says that his son is not] in the country.

§ 121. C.

On the sixth day we came (perf.) to Delos from Athens. 5
Thou departest (No.3) from Rome.

They were sent back (perf.) from Thebes.

Diana was carried back (perf.) from Carthage.

They had carried away that (No.2) image from Syracuse.

§ 121. C. a.

They were unwilling to go forth from home. 10

He approaches hither from the country.

§ 122. a.

Romulus (nom.) having suddenly glided down from heaven.

I am absent from both(2) house and forum.

Desiring (nom. sing.) to pluck forth the sole [of my [15 foot] from the mire. [(No.1).

They drove away (perf.) the conqueror from the walls

They launch the ships from the shore.

To eject a ward from his paternal property (No.1).

§ 122. b.

By them (No. 2) the beginning is made.

That not the trees (acc.) and the soil are entrusted to thee by me.

I also require that I should be loved by my friends.

By his friends he is called king.

Agricola (nom.) having been informed by scouts of the route of the enemy (plur.)

That a loud shout should be added presently by all. 10
These things were performed (perf.) by the Romans by
land and sea.

Condemned (nom. sing.) by the dictator.

A white doe was given (perf.) to him by a certain

Lusitanian.

15

§ 123.

He would restrain them from a fight.

He is let go from the hand.

O thou sprung(No.2) from the gods.

Catiline (nom.) born of a noble family.

The matrons had kept-off Virginia from the sacred [20 rites.

He heard (perf.) that the enemy's galleys were withdrawn from the anchorage.

The parents were being expelled from their abodes.

We are separated afar from the Italian coasts.

Ancus Martius was (imperf.) the grandson of king [5 Numa, being sprung from his [i.e. Numa's] daughter.

§ 124.

For nothing is either more indolent than the voluptuous,
or more inquisitive than the unoccupied.

Care swifter than stags.

More bitter (nom. sing.) than Sardinian herbs. 10

Rougher (nom. sing.) than the broom-plant.

More worthless (nom. sing.) than the sea-weed [that is] cast up.

This day(No.2) is now longer than a whole year.

Saturn is inferior to Jove.

15

Nothing is more excellent (No. 2) than friendship.

They will send a more worthy person than Servilius.

We are able to imagine more beautiful things than the statues (No.1) of Phidias.

§ 127. a. b.

The most extensive influence is the property of [i.e. belongs or attaches to this state.

Hasdrubal son of Gisgo.

Deiphobe daughter of Glaucus.

At the temple of Jupiter Stator.

Antiope daughter of Nycteus.

Through Apicata the wife of Sejanus.

Rashness is the nature of blooming life(No.2) [i.e. life in its bloom], prudence of life growing old.

5

It is not the function of wisdom.

10 We deemed (perf.) it the duty of our guardianship.

It is the duty of a wise man.

§ 128.

When I presented (imperf.) it [i.e. the field], it was [of he value of a hundred thousand sesterces.

A white doe of exquisite beauty was given (perf.) to him as a present by a certain Lusitanian.

To be accounted (No. 1) of a mean spirit.

A man (nom.—No.2) of most noble family.

A person (nom.) of a very large body.

When being [a person of] eighty years of age he had gone into Egypt.

A consul of one year.

§ 128. a.

I also require that I should be loved by my friends, and valued at a great price [i.e. accounted of great [5 value].

I sell my property at no greater price than do the rest; perhaps even (No. 3) at a less price.

He makes the gods of very little account.

She always made you alone of the greatest account. 10

2 1

He is of so much value, as is a stinking toad-stool.

He accounts him (No.1) of very much value.

Arms are of little value abroad (No. 1).

§ 130; also p. 139. C. 1.

Each (nom. plur.) of the rest of the things.

Agricola orders that the swiftest of the cavalry (No.2) [15 and infantry should make an assault upon the backs of the combatants.

Most skilful (nom. masc. sing.) of all men.

Many (nom. fem. plur.) of those (No. 3) trees.

Whosoever of the gods he(No.1) was (perf.)

20

§ 130. a.

What is more fit for both of us?

Either(2) of you.

Jupiter dreads misfortune no (No. 3) less, than does any one you please of you.

§ 131; also p. 139. C. 1.

No(No. 2) difficulty.

More(2) clemency, than cruelty.

I get no harm.

How much money? (No.2).

Nor did he have (imperf.) any(4) consideration.

What reason shall I mention?

10

5

Less(1) mind(No.2).

How much admiration, so much regret.

No small amount of lands (No. 1).

This little sup of wine(2).

A tiny little field.

15

Enough snow and (No. 3) dreadful hail.

There is too much good to him, to whom there is no evil.

§ 132.

Ennius named anger the beginning of madness (No. 1). Soldiery unable to bear the sun. Cato named Sicily the nurse of the Roman commons. The Julian house terms Iulus the author of its name. More desirous (nom. sing.) of that (No.2) thing. They, who commonly called him [while] alive a tyrant, proclaimed the same [man] after death a deliverer of fatherland and an expeller of a tyrant. Desirous (nom. masc. sing.) of pleasures, more desirous of glory. 10 Knowledge (abl.) of naval matters. Practice (abl.—No.2) of naval matters. The slavery (acc.) of the Romans. The loss of the human race. A body able to endure fasting. 15 Eager (nom. masc. plur.) for praise. Romans (nom. plur.) skilled in war. Founder of fatherland. Virgin, guardian of mountains and of groves. Lover of nymphs. 20 O! Venus, queen of Gnidos. Unmindful of the tomb thou buildest (No.2) houses.

Certain persons (nom.) well acquainted with the thoughts of the prince.

Jugurtha collected (imperf.) an army, the cultivator of the field.

§ 132. a.

My Rome (nom.)

5

For neither saw ye (imperf.) my soul.

The remembrance (acc.) of themselves.

Ye, however, fearing the gods, will preserve the recollection of me (gen. plur.) affectionately and inviolably.

My speech will be able to satisfy your knowledge.

I prefer thy inclination to my advantage.

I have signified this my good-will to thy mother—a most excellent woman (No. 1) and most attached to thee.

I received (perf.) thy letter (plur.) early in the [15 morning.

His own morals will take vengeance on $\lim_{n \to \infty} (N_0.1)$.

The reason of our journey (No. 1).

The remembrance of me.

Persons attached to thee.

20

Labienus left the regret of himself amongst the Roman people.

Thy remembrance of us is exceedingly pleasing to me.

Ye have a general mindful of you.

§ 132. b.

Thinkest thou not that the entreaties of me (possess. pron.) present (gen.) profited him? (No.2).

Thy own (gen.) friendship.

5

What word of mine (No. 1) when I was consul (gen.) did
you hear more severe, than when I was tribune (gen.)?

[Relative referring to the Demonstrative understood in Possessive Pronoun.]

Me (abl. fem. sing. of meus), who (masc.) gave.

§ 107. d.

Sthenelus fought battles meet to be told of by the Muses.

A body that can be penetrated by no iron-weapon.

A boy (nom. sing.) loved by Iulus. [thyrsus.

Spare, thou that art to be feared (2) for thy heavy

Power (nom.—1,No.2) by no means to be endured

by the Roman people.

He is not to be overcome by any one through force.

Voice is breath flowing along, and by percussion of the air perceptible to the hearing.

§ 108.

The loss of the human race is nevertheless a grief to all [the gods].

To whom his master(No.1) is [an object of] care.

A merchant gave a little girl as a present to my mother.

They had sent cavalry as an aid to Cæsar.

Let that (No. 2) slaughter be assigned (conjunctive pres.)
to him (No. 2) as a crime.

A white doe of exquisite beauty was given to him by a certain Lusitanian as a present.

Pausanias came (perf.) as an aid to the men of Attica. 10

§ 109; also p. 134. II. A.

The consuls displayed to view the laws which have the name [of] the Twelve Tables.

To that (No. 1) man we give the name (1, No. 2) of 'Slow.'

To what purpose is it to thee, Tullius, to be made a tribune?

Men have not granted (No.1) to poets to be commonplace.

Not(1, No. 3) to one person alone has it befallen to be a grandson of Jove.

§ 111.

I myself live a most agreeable life; from which it comes to pass.

The neighbouring peoples (nom.) led on by the influence of these.

When the nature of man is dissolved by death.

5
By the valour thou hast made the Romans most friendly to us.

Thus (No.1) the Britons were terrified (perf.) by a twofold misfortune.

The war would have been ended by that victory. 10
Tenedos, an island most renowned by fame.
Trembling (nom. masc. plur.) from unforeseen fear.

1 2 3
Tears fall through joy.

§ 112.

With which [ships] they have been accustomed to sail into Britain.

Having crowned (part. perf. pass.) our hair (plur.) with a rose garland.

They shall have released themselves from the bonds of the body.

[(No.1).

Wounded (nom. sing. masc.) in the side by a sword 20

The South-wind covered with darkness with respect to his face.

He struck (perf.) the earth with his trident.

3 5 6 4 2 1
Galatea, sportive maiden, assails me with an apple.

3 Glittering (nom. plur. masc.) as to their heads with crests.

We cover (pass.) our heads with a garment.

§ 113.

They conspire among themselves that they will do (infin. fut.) nothing except(1) by a common plan.

By evil fraud he brought fire among the nations.

Having been imbued with dread.

He assailed (No. 1) the city with fraud and deceit (No. 1).

He by many methods (No. 1) thoroughly taught (imperf.)

the youth evil deeds.

By a like method Brutus had turned out a con- [15 summate orator.

After the manner of cattle (plur.—No.2) they refer all things to pleasure.

§ 114.

They should have made to themselves an assurance by oath.

Within the walls of his house he fostered that glory,

of 7 one, in my judgment at least, afterwards

attained.

Asking (nom. sing.—No.3) with prayers.

§ 115.

He was (perf.) of a downcast spirit.

Be (imperat. pres.) thou of a good spirit.

A maiden (No. 2) of fine figure.

Catiline born of a noble family, was (perf.) of great

7 8 9 10 11 12 14

vigour both of mind(No.1) and body, but of a wicked

16 15 13

and vicious disposition. 10

§ 116.

They surpass the rest in the knowledge and practice of naval affairs.

I am greatest with respect to birth [i.e. I am the elder].

A father by feeling and by nature.

Instructed in learning.

§ 117.

All things will be sold for ready money (No. 2).

That he (acc.—No. 4) bought the goods for two thousand sesterces.

Repose, not to be purchased with jewels, nor with purple, nor with gold.

When thou hadst sold thyself to King Cottus for threehundred talents.

He prepared (perf.) a machine at vast cost (plur.) 5

§ 118.

I have begun to love Suetonius, a most honourable man, so(6, No.a.) much the more (3, No.2), by how (2, No.1) much I have more closely observed him (No.3).

Balconies, three feet each in height.

Ireland is less than Britain by a half.

I have become not (No.2) at all better-disposed to thee,

[yet] much more diligent.

By how (2, No. 2) much the more she (No. 1) gazes at the body, by so (6, No. b.) much is there less and less of mind.

§ 119.

To fortify the camp with a mound and ditch.

15

Nature has clothed the eyes with very fine (1) membranes.

When he had hedged-in Mutina with works (1).

The lands consist of plains, vineyards, woods.

Hurdles are covered over with mud.

5

15

20

The house flashes with silver, and glitters with gold.

§ 119. a.

To use that (1, No.2) sea.

They declared that they would use those terms (sing.)

Thou art enjoying the sea.

We feed on the gift(No.2) of the earth.

The heir will get possession of riches (No. 2).

To use false terms (No. 1).

They discharge their duty.

Whom (acc. masc. plur.) he had deemed worthy (2) not of conversation, not of a look.

All which things are deemed worthy of praise amongst the Greeks.

Unworthy (nom. masc. sing.) of his race.

Relying (nom. masc. sing.) on hope.

A hand contented with one missile.

No voice was heard (perf.) unworthy of the majesty of the Roman people.

There is need of haste.

There is occasion for twenty minæ.

There is need of words (No. 2).

Endued with ability, application, learning.

We bave always used this right [of law].

§ 119. b.

Abounding in wealth (abl.)

To have needed aid (abl.)

Sated (nom. masc. sing.) with all things (gen.)

They are without (2) a sacred bard (abl.)

To be without that (1, No.2) ill (abl.)

The ship was (imperf.) full of wrought silver (gen.)

Fill (imperat. pres.) thou up the drinking-cups with Massic wine (abl.)

5

15

The mountain-ash-trees are bereaved of their leaves (abl.)

We are deprived (2) of gifts (abl.—No.1).

He needs aid (abl.)

Will you suffer that Pamphila be deprived (1) of this city (abl.—No.1)?

A house full of ornaments (abl.)

A breast bereft of love (gen.)

A field devoid of productions (gen.)

Nothing is devoid of fire (abl.)

Manlius despoiled a Gaul of his collar (abl.)

Provinces both (3) not destitute of men (gen.— [20

No.2) and rich in money (abl.—No.2).

Thou wert depriving (No.1) Italy of its youth (abl.—No.1).

The Æmilian race fruitful in good citizens (gen.)

Amathus fruitful in mines (abl.)
To this man the city (No.1) was given-up (perf.), stripped
of its garrison (abl.), filled with riches (abl.—No.1).

§ 133.

They are accused of treachery.

Condemned (nom. masc. sing.) by the dictator to [5 capital punishment.

Powerless over anger.

Condemned to toil.

He charges Germanicus with luxury and pride.

Innocent (nom. masc. plur.) of the public plan.

The judge acquitted him (No. 2) of the injuries.

He condemns his son-in-law of guilt. [(No.2).

The circumstance reminded (perf.) us of so great a man

They seem to be mindful of kindness.

The hunter unmindful of his spouse.

To get possession of the city(No.1).

§ 133. a.

Whom (acc. masc. sing.) thou rememberest(No.1) well
I forget thy injuries (acc.)

He will recollect disgraceful-acts (gen.)

I shall seem to remember thy constancy (gen.)

20

10

15

I remember, nor shall I ever forget, that night (gen.)

1 2 3 4 4 6 5
Ye have a general mindful of you (gen.), forgetful (No.2)
of himself (gen.)

Remember (imperat. pres.—No.2) thou rather those things

(acc.), which are worthy of thy part (i.e. character). 5

1 2 3 4

Is not this difference wonderful—that persons forgetful

(No.1) of yesterday's transactions (gen.), recollect the deeds (acc.—2) of boyhood?

Remembering (nom. masc. plur.—No.2) his ancient

Remembering (nom. masc. plur.—No. 2) his ancient (No. 1) reputation (gen.)

§ 134.

Doth it not shame thee of these things?

Nor doth it pity thee of my back.

It grieves and disgusts me of the morals of the state.

It repented (imperf.) no one of the offence.

§ 135.

When others, remembering his ancient reputation, [15 were pitying (No.1) his age (gen.)

Pity (imperat. pres.—No.2) thou thy race (gen.)

The woman (No.2) compassionates (No.2) herself (acc.)

I was compassionating (No.1) thee (acc.)

§§ 129; 129. a.

That which (neut. acc. sing.) should be as most profitable [i.e. as profitable as possible] is not of more importance to her who received, than to me who received, than to me who save.

That (1, No. 2) by no (4) means concerns me, who am [5] greatest with respect to birth [i.e. the elder].

He thinks (No. 3) that it is of importance to him.

1 He saw (perf.) that it was important to thee.

1 Let that (1, No. 2) massacre be assigned (conjunctive pres.)

Let that (1, No. 2) massacre be assigned (conjunctive pres.)

as a crime to him, to whom it was of importance; [10

not to him, to whom it was of no (No. 3) importance.

It is of importance to you, fellow-soldiers.

How(No. 1) does it concern us?

Nor does it concern any person.

§ 136; also p. 139. E.

Liberal (nom. masc. plur.) of money (No.2).

15

Old (nom. masc. plur.) with respect to labours (No.1).

I am tortured in mind (No.1).

Marcellus had made (No.1) the Fathers wavering in Acestes, ripe of age (No.1,b.)

Doubtful (nom. masc. sing.) respecting the future. 20

Agrippina, fierce in hatred.

Sabinus, humble in origin, departed (No. 2) from life.

§ 140. 1.

To benefit the commonwealth is honourable (No. 1, b.)

To visit the temples of the gods is the reward of one's labour [i.e. is worth one's while].

Whom (acc. masc. plur.) to know (infin. perf.) is the

duty of a wise man.

For whom it was a destined thing [i.e. whose fate it was] to get possession of the city.

To hunt boldly is amongst the Persians the highest [10 praise.

To a learned person to live is to think (No. 2).

To be without that ill is enough.

To excel in knowledge we think (No.3) honourable (No.1,b.); but to trip, to err, to be ignorant, to be [15 deceived, we deem(No.1) both bad and disgraceful.

Between being in health (inf. pres.) and being sick (inf. pres.)

Except(2) the having loved (inf. perf.)

§ 140. 2.

Cæsar daily urgently demanded corn of the Ædui.

One coveted a house, another fields.

The consul went (3) to the towns.

[fear.

The new soldiers were present (4, No.1) at the fight without

The Britons discussed amongst themselves their [5

evils, compared (No.2) their injuries.

To some he himself through himself [i.e. on some he himself of his own accord] bestowed favours; he received them unwillingly.

§ 141.

1.

To be without that ill is enough for (2, No. 1) the living [10 well (No. 2).

The characters of boys disclose themselves during their playing.

2.

The power (acc.—No.1) of sending ambassadors.

Dumnorix, unaccustomed to sailing, feared (imperf.) [15 the sea.

Studious of hearing.

By them is made the beginning of detaining [i.e. from them arises the detention of] Silius and Velanius.

3.

Paper used in trade [i.e. packing paper] is useless for writing.

Legs adapted to swimming.

4.

That comes to pass by giving.

Why hastest thou to destroy Sybaris by loving?

They consume the day in preparing (No. 2).

To be confident differs from fearing.

5.

Marius sets out to besiege a tower.

They were sent (perf.) to Delphi to consult [the oracle].

Ambassadors came from Rome to complain of [10 injuries, and to demand back property (No.2).

5. a.

I suspect that that (1, No. 1) judgment will seem severe.

6.

Nothing is easier to be said (No. 1).

Eyelids most soft to be touched.

This is a lawful thing to be said.

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§ 143.

For these matters to be accomplished.

Thou hast undertaken the little field to be cultivated [i.e. the cultivation of the little field].

A time for making battle [i.e. for engaging in battle].

He grants(No.2) to them the liberty(No.2) of settling the war.

In transacting affairs.

I should have been the advocate not of laying down [5] but of casting away arms.

Work must be done in the country.

They took possession of a spot for building a town.

Times suited for cutting down, and for gathering in the fruits of the earth.

§ 144. 1.

There must not now be used.

It must be freed [i.e. there must be freedom].

It must be answered [i.e. an answer must be made].

It must be heeded.

It must be come.

15

It must be done.

It must always be watched [i.e. watch must always be kept].

§ 144. 1. a. b.

It must be heeded by me [i.e. I must take heed].

It must be come by a wise man [i.e. a wise man [20 must come].

There must not now be used [by me; i.e. I must not now use] a long exhortation.

It must be freed [i.e. there must be freedom] from all disturbance (No.1) of mind (No.1).

It must be answered [i.e. an answer must be made] 5
to the remaining charges.

§ 144. 2.

A hardy nation must be subdued in war by thee.

Wisdom must be deemed the art of living [i.e. of regulating life].

The drama must be gone through by the actor. 10

They are to be accounted brave and high-souled.

Knowledge, which is withdrawn from justice, must be called 'craft.'

Eager desire of money (No.2) must be avoided.

The custom of physicians must be imitated.

Very many things are both to be done, and not to be done, by us.

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All (nom. neut. sing.) must be eaten up by thee.

§ 145.

They deemed that through them they themselves would recover (infin. fut.) their own hostages. 20
Through their chief men they conspire amongst them-

selves, that they will do nothing except by a common plan.

Yet the souls of sleepers especially declare their divinity.

When they [i.e. the souls] shall have released them[5
selves completely from the bonds of the body.

Socrates thought (imperf.) himself an inhabitant and citizen of the whole world. [(1, No. 1).

The Julian house terms Iulus the author of its name

Abounding in wealth he calls himself poor.

Themistocles said (perf.) in the assembly that he had a plan advantageous to the commonwealth.

The young man said that he bought the goods for two thousand sesterces.

He condemns his son-in-law of guilt. 15

He will recollect his disgraceful acts.

§ 159.

He conquered the Volsci, which nation is not far from the city.

This animal, which we call (1, No.3) man (No.1).

That globe (acc.), which is called the earth.

§ 160.

[We] a part [i.e. a part of us] will come to Scythia.

The common people come and go.

The Titan youth (nom.) cast down by lightning.

A band [of men] having suffered wounds.

The heads [= leaders] (nom.) of the conspiracy [5] were scourged (perf.) with rods.

[Conjunctions linking Clauses and Sentences, p. 3.]

Themistocles said in the public assembly that he [himself] had (infin.) a plan serviceable to the state, but that that [plan] should be known.

The souls of sleepers especially declare their divin-[10 ity, for they foresee many future things.

There is nothing, sayest thou, which I can write. But write (imperat. pres.) thou this thing itself.

But write thou this thing itself, that there is nothing which thou canst write; or if thou wilt, write [15 (imperat. pres.) thou this thing alone.

This is enough for me; for it is the chief thing.

Ye see that nothing is so like death, as sleep. Yet

the souls of sleepers especially declare their

20

inity.

The whole broke in; and now it was being fought in the very (1) camp.

Thus the Britons were terrified by a two-fold misfortune,
and courage returns to the Romans.

§ 92; also p. 133. F. 1.

A treaty and friendship will be given.

Both Hypanis and (No.4) Dymas perish.

Outcry with applause filled the shores.

After this Iphitus and Pelias with me [= and I] are violently separated.

Enēas and the youth assemble together.

Turnius and Lentulus were standing together with us.

Modesty and Truth fled.

Cassiope and Cepheus rejoice.

Page 133. F. 2. 3.

Mithridates with his wife flees [= Mithridates and his wife flee].

[Verb attracted to nearest Subject.]

Passion and avarice render (sing.) men blind.

The Roman Senate and People are wont (sing.) to be mindful of kindness and injury.

An impure judge and a foreign woman have overtuned (sing.) Ilion into the dust.

§ 92.

Thou and thy colleagues have erred.

Our ancestors and we have always employed this right
[of law].

Solution of law of the served of served of

the commonwealth.

§ 92. 2.

My father and mother [had] died (No.1).

Peacocks and doves are friendly.

§ 92. 2. a.

Honours, commands, victories are fortuitous.

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4

Honours, commands, victories are fortuitous.

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We say that folly and timidity must be avoided.

§ 147.

Trust ye (imperat. pres.) not the horse.

Let not an empty appearance terrify (conjunctive) you.

O! would that (No. 1) Jupiter would bring back to me
past years.

15

Would that (No.2) we did not ourselves destroy the morals of our children.

§ 148; also p. 141. IX.

Slay (imperat. pres.) ye the unarmed one; this my brothers and Tarquin my father may desire.

- Nor canst thou easily persuade [them] to plough the earth.
- Nor truly (No.2) would the honours of illustrious men continue after death.
- I would have killed (No. 2) thee by stripes. 5
- Granted that old age may not do those things, which young persons do.
- Granted truly that the gods be of atoms.
- Therefore (No.3) may they [i.e. I wish they may]

 cultivate military affairs (sing.—No.1), and know [10

 (No.2), and hand down thus to posterity.
- May the gods, my father, hate me.
- Mayest thou, however (No.2), remember (No.1) that not the trees and the soil [alone] are intrusted to thee by me.
- Yea, may I seem to thee more bitter than Sardinian herbs.
- What am I to say about his most easy manners?
- Why(No.2) should I reckon up the multitude of arts?

 Let balconies be constructed three feet each in height. 20
- Let this law be ratified.
- Let each one apply his mind (No. 2) to those things for me.

Let the boy begin (No.2) to increase in size gradually for us.

§ 149.

It is understood of what sort they are about to be.

I grant that there are gods; teach (imperat. pres.)

me, therefore, whence they are, where they are, of [5

what sort they are in body, mind (No. 1), life.

It is clear (1), whither each one of the rest of things depart (plur. = No.3).

The conversation turned out in this way (= took this turn); How long ago had my father and mother [10 died.

§ 150; see also § 91, page 30 in text.

They hold under tribute almost all persons who have been accustomed to use that sea.

Where are those so many gods?

For all things go away thither, whence they sprang. 15

And now it was being fought [i.e. a fight was waged]

in the very camp, when Agricola orders that the swiftest of the cavalry and infantry should make 13

an assault upon the backs of the combatants.

Who (nom. masc. plur.) then inhabited (imperf.) [20 those fields, where at this day this city-is.

From which [= and hence] it comes to pass.

- He judged (imperf.) that victory brilliant, since there was in it, more of clemency than cruelty.
- He sends persons who should announce [= to announce, or in order to announce].
- 'There is nothing,' thou sayest, 'which I can write [5] [= for me to write about].
- The Athenians considered that [plan], since it was not honourable [to be] not even advantageous.
- Men were produced (perf.), who [i.e. in order that they] might behold that globe, which is called the earth. 10

§ 151.

- It is understood of what sort they are about to be,

 when they have completely released themselves from
 the bonds of the body.
- They deemed (imperf.) that through them they themselves would recover (infin. fut.) their own hos- [15 tages, whom they had given to Crassus.
- They declared that they would use those terms (sing.) which were brought (sing.) by Cæsar.
- That the fleet of the Lacedemonians, which had been drawn ashore at Gytheum, was able to be [20 [=could be] secretly set on fire.

He said that very advantageous was the plan which Themistocles brought forward, but by no means honourable.

Write (imperat. pres.) thou that there is nothing which thou canst write [= about which to write].

Carry thou word to the Romans, that the Celestials [5 (acc.) thus wish, [viz.] that (conj.) my Rome may be the head of the circle of lands [= may be the capital of the world].

[p. 142. (1).]

Cæsar thought (imperf.) that their horsemen, who were absent, would return (No. 2).

He replies, that (2, No. 2) he is unwilling to be accounted niggardly and of a mean spirit.

Nature has engraved in our minds, that we should account the gods eternal and blessed.

[p. 142. (1). d.]

What! have we been so long kept in ignorance [15 about this?

[p. 142. (2).]

They urge the remaining states, that they should more desire to continue [= should prefer continuing] in that liberty, which they had received (indic. pluperf.) from their ancestors.

They begged (imperf.—No. 2) that he would send forward to those horsemen, who had preceded the army on march, and would restrain them from a fight [i.e. from fighting]—and that he would make to themselves

[i.e. grant them] the power of sending ambassadors [5 into the country of the Ubii.

He demanded that the people should give some one with whom he might communicate.

Seeking (nom. sing.) with prayers, that it might be a lawful thing to look upon him opposite [to me]. 10

The Senate decreed that Camillus should be appointed dictator.

Who (nom. masc. plur.) urgently prayed (imperf.), that
he would not advance further.

See also Example 4 in § 154. p. 84.

§ 152. I. (2)

These exerting themselves in order that they [15 might seem to have brought assistance, those [exerting themselves] that [they might seem] not to have needed aid.

In order that he might investigate about their demands.

That they should not assail the enemy (plur.) by an engagement.

(6)

Furnius and Lentulus, as if the matter belonged to them (gen.), laboured together with us.

§ 152. II.

(1)

The influence of this state is most extensive, [5 because the Veneti possess most ships.

By them is made the beginning of detaining [i.e. from them arises the detention of] Silius and Velanius; because they deemed (imperf.) that through them they themselves would recover their [10 own hostages, whom they had given to Crassus.

I give thanks, because thou hast undertaken the little field to be cultivated [i.e. the cultivation of the little field].

(2)

For neither, whilst I was with you, saw ye my [15 soul.

That souls lived (infin. imperf.), whilst they were in mortal bodies.

§ 152. III.

(1)

A slave, when he is let go from the hand, becomes a freedman.

The soul alone, neither when it is present nor when it departs, is visible.

When they [i.e. the souls] are unshackled and [5 free.

And there was (perf.) a fierce contest in the narrow passages themselves of the gates, until (No.1)

the enemy (plur.) was routed (perf.)

They should hold out, until himself with his army [10 had approached nearer.

(2)

Where are those so many gods, if we reckon heaven a god?

If these things are so. If you are in health.

But if the soul is about to perish together with [15 the body.

Even if ye shall not see it.

Nor indeed would the honours of illustrious men

s 5 6 9 10 11 12

endure after death, if the souls of those very persons

could not at all(No.1) bring it about, that (2,No.2)

we should longer retain the memory of themselves.

Of whom if the chief men [i.e. and if their chief

men] and senate should have made to them [i.e.

men] and senate should have made to them [i.e. have given them] an assurance by [i.e. on] oath. 5

I would have killed thee by stripes, unless I had been angry.

But (No.1,c.) unless the marshes and woods had concealed (No.2) the fugitives.

May the gods, my father, hate me, unless [i.e. if [10] I do not] love thee.

§ 154.

They send an embassy [to say, that], if he wishes to get back his men, he should send back to themselves their hostages.

They asked . . . that he should give to themselves [15 the space of three days for these matters to be accomplished [i.e. for the accomplishment of these things].

He sends persons to announce, that, if they were assailed themselves, they should hold out.

Make (imperat. fut.—No.1) thou [i.e. take care] [20 that I know what thou art doing.

He said, that on the following day they should assemble

as (No.2) most numerous [i.e. in as great numbers as possible].

§ 156.

(3)

To me indeed never was it able (perf.) to be persuaded [i.e. never could I indeed be persuaded] that souls lived whilst they were in mortal bodies; [5 that, when they had gone forth out of them, they died.

[p. 149. F. b.]

(2)

Which (abl. neut. sing.) having been done, it was necessary (subjunctive imperf.) [he said] that the power of the Lacedæmonians should be broken. 10 That that should be known was (infin. imperf.) not necessary.

(3)

By which [i.e. and hence] it comes to pass that I
am unwilling to write very lengthy epistles, [but]
desire to read [them].

That which [i.e. and that this] (neut. acc. sing.) should be as most profitable [i.e. as profitable as possible] is not of more importance to her, who received it, 11 12 13 14 than to me, who gave it.

SECOND PART.

PASSAGES FROM CÆSAR, PLINY'S LETTERS, CICERO, LIVY, AND TACITUS.

- r. By far the most extensive influence of the whole so the states on the sea coast of those regions belongs to (trans., is the property of) this state:
- 11. Both because the Veneti possess most ships, with
- III. And [because they] surpass the rest [of the men in those states] in the knowledge and practice of naval affairs;
- v. From them arises the detention of (trans., by them is made the beginning of detaining) Silius and Velanius;

 because they supposed that through them they would

cover their own hostages, whom they had given to rassus.

vI. The neighbouring peoples led on by their (trans., of these) influence—inasmuch as the plans of the Gauls 6 8 9 10 18 are hasty and sudden—detain on the same account (trans., from the same cause) Trebius and Terrasidius;

vii. And when ambassadors had been dispatched (trans., ambassadors having been dispatched) in haste,

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they conspire under an oath amongst themselves, through
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their chief men, that they will do nothing except by
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a common plan, and will all endure the same issue of
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fortune;

viii. And they urge the remaining states, to prefer continuing (trans., that they should more desire to continue)

of that liberty, which they had received from their limit ancestors, to enduring (trans., than to endure) the legislavery of the Romans.

1x. The whole sea coast having been brought-over 4 5 6 quickly to their way of thinking (trans., to their opinion), they send to Crassus an embassy [in] common; [viz. 1 2 4 3 3 to say that] if he wishes to get back his men, he should send back to themselves their hostages.

- x. When Cæsar was distant from the enemy not more than twelve miles (trans., than twelve thousand of paces)

 [then], the ambassadors, as had been settled [amongst themselves], return towards him; and they (trans., i who), having met [him] by (trans., ii) the way urgently prayed [him] not to proceed (trans., that he would not advance further.
- who had preceded the army on march, and would restrain them from fighting (trans., from a fight);
- them the power of sending ambassadors into [the country of] the Ubii; and if their chief men (trans., of whom if the chief men) and senate should give (trans., should have made) to themselves an assurance on oath (trans., by oath), they declared that they would submit to (trans., use) those terms, which were advanced (trans., were brought) by Cæsar; [they begged, too, that] he would give [to] them the space of three days for the accomplishment of these matters (trans., for these matters to be accomplished).
 - xIII. Cæsar was of opinion (trans., Cæsar thought)

- that all these were tending to that same point; [viz.]

 that a delay of three days having been interposed, their

 (trans., of them) horsemen, who were absent, would return;
- xiv. Still he said, that he would advance on that day

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 not further than four miles (trans., than four thousand
 of paces) for the purpose of procuring water (trans.,

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 of a watering):
- xv. [That] at this point (trans., hither) they should assemble on the following day in as large numbers as possible (trans., as most numerous), in order that he might hold an investigation (trans., might investigate) about their demands.
- xvi. Meanwhile he sends to the commanders who had

 gone forward with all the cavalry, [persons] to announce

 (trans., who should announce) that they should not

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 assail the enemy (plur.) by an engagement; and [that],

 2 3 if they themselves were assailed, they should hold out,

 6 7 8 9 11 10

 until he himself with his army had approached nearer.
- xvII. C. Pliny to his Titian.—What art thou doing?
 What art thou about to do? I myself live a most agreeable, that is, a most unoccupied life.

xviii. And hence (trans., by which) it comes to pass, that I am unwilling to write very lengthy (trans., more lengthy) epistles, [but] am desirous of reading (trans., to read) [them]; the former thing (trans., that thing) as though [I were] luxurious; the latter thing (trans., this thing) as though [I were] unoccupied.

xix. For there is nothing either more indolent than the voluptuous, or more inquisitive than the unoccupied. Farewell.

xx. C. Pliny to his Fabius Justus [sends] Health.—

For this long time past thou sendest me (trans., to me)

no epistles. There is nothing, thou sayest, about which to write (trans., which I can write).

xxI. But write (imperat. pres.) thou this very thing,
that there is nothing about which to write (trans., which
thou canst write)—or, if thou wilt, [write] that alone,
wherewith men of a former day (trans., the ancients)

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were wont to commence, If thou art in good health,
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were wolt; I am in good health. This is enough for
me; for it is the chief thing.

xxII. Thinkest thou that I am joking? I ask [this] seriously. Let me know (trans., make thou [that] I

anow) what you are doing: of which I cannot be in gnorance (trans., which I am not able not to know) without the utmost anxiety. Farewell.

XXIII. C. Pliny to his Verus.—I thank thee (trans., I give thanks) that thou hast undertaken the cultivation of the little field (trans., the little field to be cultivated) which I had presented to my nurse. It was, when I presented [it] of [the value of] a hundred thousand sesterces.

the proceeds decreasing) the value also diminished; and this (trans., which) now, under thy care (trans., thou taking care), it will retrieve.

xxv. Mayest thou, however, remember that not the

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trees and the soil [alone] are entrusted to thee by me

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(although these things also [are entrusted]) but my

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little present [too]: and that this (trans., which) should

2 be as profitable as possible (trans., as most profitable)

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is not of more importance to her who received [it], than

12 13 14

to me who gave [it]. Farewell.

xxvi. Themistocles after the victorious issue (trans., solutions) of that war, which was [waged] with the Persians,

said in the public assembly; that he himself had a plan [which was] advantageous to the commonwealth, but that that [plan] should be known was not expedient.

AXVII. He demanded (perf.), that the people should appoint (trans., should give) some one to whom (trans., with whom) he might communicate [it]. Aristides was appointed (trans., was given: perf.)

xxvIII. To this man [i.e. Aristides] he [i.e. Themistocles] [said]; that the Lacedæmonian (trans., of the Lacedæmonians) fleet, which had been drawn ashore at Gythēum, could be (trans., was able to be) secretly set on fire; and [that] when this was done (trans., which [thing] having been done), it was inevitable (trans., necessary) that the power of the Lacedæmonians should be broken.

xxix. And when Aristides had heard this (trans., which thing] when Aristides had heard, he came into the public assembly amidst (trans., with) great expectation [on the part of the assembly], and said; that very advantageous was the plan, which Themistocles brought forward, but by no means honourable.

xxx. Therefore, the Athenians considered (perf.) that

[plan], since [trans., which] it was not honourable, not even advantageous; and rejected (perf.) that whole matter, which they had not even heard, at the advice of Aristides (trans., Aristides [being] the adviser).

xxxi. Better [did] these, than [do] we; who hold (trans., have) pirates exempt [from burdens], allies under tribute (trans., tributary).

xxxII. Do not ye suppose (trans., be ye unwilling to suppose), my very dear children (trans., O! children most dear to me), that I, when I shall have departed from you, shall be nowhere, or shall cease to exist (trans., or shall be not at all).

xxxIII. For neither whilst I was (imperf.) with you saw ye my soul; but that it was in this body, ye understood from those things, which I performed (imperf.) Believe (imperat. fut.) ye, therefore, that it also (trans., that the same [soul]) exists, even if ye shall not see [it].

vaxiv. Nor, indeed, would the honours of illustrious men endure after death; if the souls of those very persons themselves could not at all bring [it] about,

that we should longer retain the memory of them (trans., of themselves).

to me, indeed, never was it able to be persuaded)

that souls, whilst they were in mortal bodies, lived; [but that] when they had gone forth out of them [i.e. out of the bodies] [they] died; nor, in truth, that the soul was then devoid of wisdom (trans., unwise), when it had gone away out of a body devoid of wisdom (trans., an unwise body); but when, freed from all corporeal (trans., of the body) admixture, it had begun to be pure and uncontaminated, [that] then it was wise.

by death, it is clear whither each one of the remaining things [pertaining to it] departs; for all things go away thither, whence they sprang; but the soul alone is 10 4 5 6 7 8 9 visible, neither when it is present nor when it departs.

xxxvII. But now ye see that nothing is so like death,

so sleep [is]. Yet the souls of sleepers especially

declare their divinity; for, when they are unshackled

and free, they foresee many things [which are] about

to be (trans., future things). And from this (trans.,

out of which [thing]) it is understood of what sort

they are about to be, when they shall have com
12 8 11 10

pletely released themselves from the bonds of the body.

xxxvIII. Wherefore, if these things are so, [henceforth]

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reverence (imperat. fut.) ye me so as [ye would] a god;
but if the soul is about to perish together with the
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body, ye, nevertheless, fearing the gods, will preserve
the recollection of me (trans., of us) affectionately and
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inviolably.

- xxxx. Romulus, the parent of this city, ye Quirites, at early dawn to-day (trans., at the first light of this day) suddenly glided down from heaven and presented himself to me (trans., having glided down suddenly from 12 14 13 heaven, gave himself, meeting me).
- XL. When, with deep dread and reverential feelings (trans., having been imbued with dread and venerating) I had taken my stand beside [him], asking with prayers, that it might be a lawful thing to look upon him opposite [to me];
- XLI. 'Depart (imperat. pres.) thou, carry word,' said he, 'to the Romans, that this is the will of the Celestial gods (trans., that the Celestials thus wish) [viz.]; that my Rome be the capital of the world (trans., the head of the circle of lands).

xIII. Therefore, let them cultivate (conjunctive)

military affairs (sing.), and let them know, and thus let

them hand down to posterity; that no human means

(acc.) can (trans., is able to) resist the Roman arms.

xLIII. And when this (trans., when which) was known

to the enemy (sing.), their plan having been changed
suddenly, the whole [of them] fell (trans., having
fallen) by night on the ninth legion, as [being]

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especially weak, and when they had cut down the
sentinels (trans., the sentinels having been cut down)
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during the sleep [of some] and confused alarm [of others], [they] broke in [i.e. into the camp].

xLIV. And now a fight was waged (trans., it was being fought) in the camp itself; when Agricola, having been informed by scouts of the route of the enemy (plur.) and having pursued in [their] track (plur.), 18 orders that the swiftest of the cavalry and infantry should make an assault upon the backs of the combatants [i.e. of the enemy who were attacking the Roman camp]; [and] that a loud shout should presently be added by all [his troops, who were advancing to the relief of their countrymen].

xLv. And, as dawn was near (trans., dawn being ear) the standards flashed. Thus the Britons were trified by a two-fold misfortune, and courage returns to the Romans; and being without concern for safety, they [i.e. the Romans] contended for glory.

xivi. Moreover, of their own accord they sallied orth. And there was a fierce contest in the narrow assages themselves of the gates, until the enemy olur.) was routed; each army striving, these [men] that they might seem to have brought assistance, so generally that [they might seem] not to have located aid.

XLVII. But, unless the morasses and woods had needled the fugitives, the war would have been ided by that victory.

EXTRACTS FROM CICERO, CÆSAR, SALLUST, LIVY, TACITUS, PLINY'S EPISTLES, NEPOS, QUINTILIAN, TERENCE, VIRGIL, HORACE, ETC.

XLVIII. By thy valour thou hast made the Romans most friendly to us. Nature has engraved in our minds that we should account the gods eternal and blessed. Abounding in wealth he calls himself poor. All these things are deemed amongst the Greeks worthy of praise.

xLIX. The death of those, who furnish something immortal, seems to me harsh and premature. Minerva taught her the arts. The consuls displayed [to public view] the Laws, which have (trans., to which there is) the name [of] the Twelve Tables.

L. The Titan youth (nom.) cast down by lightning. He had been left at Rome. Sthenelus fought battles to be told-of by the Muses. Thou being judge. That he himself was (infin. imperf.) safe. The horrible youth had brought terror upon Jupiter. They were sent to Delphi to consult the oracle.

- LIII. I also require that I should be loved by my friends, and valued at a great price [i.e. accounted of great value].
- LIV. I get no harm. A body able to endure fasting.

 A body that can be penetrated by no iron-weapon. I have signified this my good-will to thy mother—a most 7 8 10 11 9 excellent woman and most attached to thee.
- Lv. To that man we give the name of 'Slow.' Trembling (nom. plur. masc.) with sudden fear. By an evil fraud he brought fire amongst the nations. Within the walls of his house he fostered that renown, which no one, in my opinion at least (trans., in my judgment at least), afterwards attained.

LVI. He was (perf.) of a downcast spirit. I am the greatest with respect to birth (=the oldest). All things will be sold for ready money.

LVII. Let balconies be constructed three feet each in height. To fortify the camp with a mound and ditch.

1 2 3 6 9 10 7 4
O goddess, powerful to raise the mortal body from even the lowest position.

LVIII. Thou art enjoying the sea. Sated (nom. masc. sing.) with all things (gen.) Condemned to toil. Whom (acc.) thou dost well remember. Art thou not ashamed (trans., doth it not shame thee) of these things?

When others, remembering his ancient reputation, were 7 6 pitying his age.

LIX. That by no means concerns me (pron. poss.),

5 6
6 who am the oldest (trans., greatest with respect to birth).

Liberal (nom. plur.) of money. Whom (acc. masc. plur.) it is the part of a wise man to know (inf. perf.)

tx. On some he himself of his own accord bestowed (trans., to some he himself through himself gave) favours, he received them unwillingly (trans., unwilling).

LXI. A band [of men] (nom.) having suffered wounds.

Dumnörix, unaccustomed to sailing (gerund in di),

was afraid of the sea. To be without that ill is enough for living well (gerund in dum).

LXII. To be confident differs from fearing (gerund in do). It must be done (neut. gerundive in dum, with tense of sum). A time for engaging (gerundive) in battle (trans., of making battle).

txiii. There must be freedom (trans., it must be freed, neut. gerundive with tense of sum) from all disturbance of mind. Thou must subdue in war a hardy nation (trans., a hardy nation must be subdued (gerundive, with tense of sum) in war by thee.

LXIV. Let this law be ratified. May the gods, my father, hate me, if I love not thee (trans., unless I love thee). Cornelius and Postumius were standing together. Mithridates and his wife flee (trans., with his wife flees).

LXV. The Euphrates makes Mesopotamia fertile.

Passion and avarice render (sing.) men blind. My

name is (trans., I am called) Lyconides. He was

declared (perf.) consul. Galba was an Emperor

midway between Nero and Otho.

LXVI. He asked me my opinion. Cæsar day by day urgently demanded (historic. infin.) corn of the Ædui.

He was questioned about (perf.) the cause of his parture. The loss of the human race is a grief to [the gods].

LXVII. The Carthaginians ruled over Africa.

sirous (nom. sing. masc.) of pleasures, more desormed of glory. Alcibiades, son of Clinias. Galatea, specification of the state of glory. Tenedos, an important renowned in fame. Trojan (voc.), so Anchises.

LXVIII. Muse, do thou relate (imperat. pres.) the causes. Thou and thy colleagues have erred benefit the commonwealth is honourable. Ah! wre me. Woe to thy head. The Roman Senate and I are wont (sing.) to be mindful of kindness and of in That they were accounted gods.

LXIX. The daughter of Bocchus had married Jug

At the same time (plur.) Darius resolved to wag
against the Scythians. No difficulty (trans., noth
difficulty). The Numidians pay much attention

food of cattle. A merchant gave to my mother a
girl as a present.

LXX. He came to Lacedæmon. At a later the money was transferred (perf.) to Athens. (cellent wisdom. Me miserable (fem.) He resolved to

remain with (trans., at) the army during the whole

winter. The horse trembles as to its limbs. Wounded

(nom. masc. sing.) in the side by a sword.

LXXI. Thus men go (trans., thus it is gone) to the

stars. O! thou sprung from the gods. Sent down

(nom. sing. masc.) to Orcus. The Arabs have swords,

each four cubits long. In twenty-five days they erected

a mound three-hundred and thirty feet broad, eighty

11 10

feet high.

LXXII. A little villa close to the bridge. He showed me through another his opinion. Who obey us.

They endeavoured to set the temples on fire (trans., to bring fires upon the temples). To have had books placed under his head.

LXXIII. Right-hand (nom.) joined to right-hand.

Strength (plur.) of body did not at all help the Numantines. To heal disease. Shade (plur.) hurts the crops. Caninius came suddenly to me for thee. What does my father mean (trans., wish for himself)?

txxiv. Others are present at the gates. Hast thou (trans., is there to thee) a mother? In the beginning of summer Agricola lost his son. Agricola was born

(perf.) on June 13 (trans., on the Ides of June).

A grand sight in the open places. We saw Roman citizens at Naples.

LXXV. I did not think (imperf.) that there were booksellers at Lugdunum. The ox falls forwards on the ground. They are accused of treachery. Thou departest from Rome. The heads [=leaders] of the conspiracy were scourged with rods.

LXXVI. They were unwilling to go forth from the house. A white doe of exquisite beauty was given (perf.) to him, as a present by a certain Lusitanian. Desiring (nom. sing.) to pluck forth the sole [of my foot] from the mire. To turn-out a ward from his paternal property (plur.)

LXXVII. The matrons had driven off Virginia from the sacred rites. Ancus Martius was (imperf.) the grandson of King Numa, having sprung from his [i.e. Numa's] daughter.

LXXVIII. Yea, may I seem to thee more bitter than 3 7 8 9
Sardinian herbs, rougher than the broom-plant, more 11 10 13 16 worthless than the sea-weed [that is] cast up, if this day (trans., light) is not now longer to me than a whole 21 year.

LXXIX. Deiphobe, daughter of Glaucus. At Jupiter Stator's temple. He replies, that he is unwilling to be accounted niggardly and of a mean spirit. The place reminded (perf.) us of that circumstance. I sell my property at no greater price than [do] the rest; perhaps at a less price.

LXXX. The most skilful (nom. sing. masc.) of all men.

Jupiter dreads misfortune no less than does any one
you please of you. How much money? Enough snow
and dreadful hail. He has too much good, who has no
ill (trans., there is too much good [to him] to whom
there is no ill) (trans., nothing of evil).

LXXXI. Eager (nom. plur. masc.) for praise. Guardian of mountains and of groves. Unmindful of the tomb thou buildest houses. A boy loved by Iulus.

Spare thou, thou that art to be feared for thy heavy thyrsus. Voice is breath flowing along, and by percussion of the air perceptible to the hearing.

LXXXII. Early in the morning I received thy letter (plur.) The remembrance of me. You have a general mindful of you, forgetful of himself. Pausanias came to aid (trans., for an aid to) the men of Attica.

Thinkest thou not that the entreaties of me (trans.,

my) present profited him? To what purpose is it for thee, Tullius, to be made a tribune?

LXXXIII. Tears fall through joy. Catiline, born of a noble race, was (perf.) of great vigour, both of mind and body, but of a wicked and vicious disposition.

He assailed the city by fraud and deceit. After the manner of cattle (plur.) they refer all things to pleasure.

LXXXIV. A father by feeling and by nature. The young man said that he bought the goods for two thousand sesterces. Repose, not to be purchased with jewels, nor with purple, nor with gold. Ireland is less than Britain by a half. Nature has clothed the eyes with very fine membranes.

LXXXV. The people created Ancus king. He was named (perf.) his successor (trans., successor to him).

Men were produced, in order that they (trans., who) might behold that globe, which is called the earth. The entire state declared me consul. Socrates thought himself an inhabitant and a citizen of the whole world.

LXXXVI. Those who commonly called him when living a tyrant, proclaimed him also (trans., the same man)

7 8 9 10 12
after death a deliverer of their fatherland, and an expeller of a tyrant.

LXXXVII. In that book which is entitled 'On Domestic Conomy.' His friends saluted Octavianus as Cæsar. The is called king by his friends. The Scythians renained unconquered. Socrates questions the little boy about certain geometrical matters.

LXXXVIII. One man coveted (historic infin.) a house, another man fields. He by many methods thoroughly taught (imperf.) the youth evil deeds. Apollo is asked for words. The South-wind covered with darkness with respect to his face. A treaty and friendship will be given.

IXXXIX. He orders that ambassadors should go to Rome. I must not now use (trans., there must not now be used [by me]) a long exhortation. He struck the earth with his trident. Winter rugged with respect to hoary locks. Marius returns to Cirta.

xc. I have loved (trans., I have begun to love)

Suetonius, a most honourable man, so much the more,
by how much I have more closely observed him.

Jugurtha was collecting an army [which was] the cultivator of the field. Marcius, general of the Romans, had taken Corioli, a city of the Volsci.

xci. 0! Venus, queen of Gnidus. We should re-

joice [with] joy. O! virgin. O! fatherland. [0]

fortunate old man. Our ancestors and we have always

sed this right [of law]. Both Hypanis and Dymas

perish. Outcry and applause (trans., with applause)

filled the shores.

xcII. To visit the temples of the gods is worth while (trans., is the value of one's labour). An impure judge and a foreign woman have overturned (sing.) Ilion into the dust. That he himself had been judged an enemy by the Macedonians. Silence has a reward (trans., there is a reward to silence).

xciii. He was present at the battle off the coast of Salamis. That these were called kings. To whom his master is an object of care (trans., for a care). To him good practices are wanting. Hostile (nom. masc sing.) to the nobility. They had sent cavalry as an aid (trans., for an aid) to Cæsar.

xciv. O! renowned day. Behold! my hatred.

1 Either thou wilt flee to Utica, or wilt be sent bound to Ilerda. Sayest thou that my father has departed to the country? Lo! the memory of my dead comrade. O! fortunate husbandmen. Like (nom. sing. masc.) to an

aged man in voice. Glittering (nom. plur. masc.)

with crests as to their heads.

xcv. Sent down (nom. sing. masc.) to Orcus.

The matrons mourned-for (indic. perf.) him for a year.

Make thou (imperat. fut.) a circular mill-stone, six fingers thick. He reviles both [of the two]. A head fixed on the point of a spear. My speech will be able to satisfy your knowledge. Night interrupted the battle.

xovi. He opposes the edge to them coming. Fortune flattered (imperf.) his undertakings. Pardon (imperat. pres.) ye me. The originator displeases me.

Let each one apply his mind to those things for me.

Nor was the god absent from his right hand. He will always be to me a god. I have a father (trans., a father is to me). There was at Athens a spacious house.

xcvii. They dwell (imperf.) in the depths of (trans.,

in the lowest) valleys. These things were performed

by the Romans by land and by sea. I think that I

shall stay longer at Astura. They were sent back from

Thebes. Diana was carried back from Carthage. They

drove away (perf.) the conqueror from the walls.

He heard (perf.) that the enemy's galleys were with
drawn from the anchorage.

xcviii. The conversation took this turn (trans.,

turned out in this way); How long ago had my father

and mother died? The parents were expelled (imperf.)

from their abodes. Will they send a person more worthy

than Servilius? We are able to imagine things more

beautiful than the statues of Phidias.

xcix. Through Apicata, wife of Sejanus. A man of most noble family. The horses are taught a variety of evolutions. He makes the gods of very little account. What is more fit for both of us? Nor did he have (imperf.) any consideration. I have less strength (plur.), than either of you [two]. The Romans skilled in war.

- c. The founder of fatherland. A little tiny field (trans. a tiny thing of a little field). More desirous (nom. sing. masc.) of that thing. Power by no means to be endured by the Roman people. Certain persons well acquainted with the thoughts of the prince. How much admiration, so much regret. Peacocks and doves are friendly.
- ci. His own [bad] morals will take vengeance on him. Persons attached to thee. Thy own friendship (trans., thy friendship of (thy) own self). Labienus

If the regret of himself among the Roman people.

The reason of our journey.

The reas

or. Be (imperat. pres.) thou of a good spirit.

of to one [person alone] has it befallen to be a grandon of Jupiter. Honours, commands, victories are
relations. When thou hadst sold thyself to King
of the for three-hundred talents. I have become not
all better disposed to thee, [but] much more diligent.

CIII. When he had hedged-in Mutina with works.

he house flashes with silver, and glitters with gold.

ne lands consist of plains, vineyards, woods. By
we much the more she gazes at the body, by so
uch there is less and less of mind. Hurdles are
overed over with mud. He prepared (perf.) a machine

4 3
vast cost (plur.)

civ. Claudius appointed nobody consul for more an (trans., beyond) a month. He judged (imperf.) at victory brilliant, since there was in it (trans., in hich there was) more of clemency, than cruelty. There are those so many gods, if we reckon heaven god? He thinks himself alone happy.

- cv. Archytas deemed (imperf.) wrathfulness a certain sedition of mind. Whom he had appointed heir.

 Those spoils are accounted the most honourable, which a leader has stripped-off a leader. I importune the gods for nothing beyond. He is accounted amongst his friends [to be] most honourable.
- cvi. I greatly ask you [for] pardon. When he had selected her [as] Vestal. Cicero proclaimed Murena consul. We were able to keep all our allies safe. Cæsar had appointed Cavarinus king amongst the Senones. He trusts him, whom he thinks faithful.
- cvii. The men of Attica are thought very acute.

 By a like method Brutus had turned-out a consummate orator. We say that folly and timidity must be avoided.

 At his own house he was thought (perf.) honourable.

 He required (perf.) money (plur.) of the master. There are things, which we wish to enquire of thee.
- cviii. I concealed that from you. What! have we been kept in ignorance so long about this! Thou art again asked for the price. Martius had been thoroughly instructed in all the arts of warfare. Marius sets out to besiege a tower.

- cix. Thy remembrance of us is exceedingly pleasing to me. What word of mine, when consul, didst thou hear more severe than when I was tribune? Soldiery unable to bear the sun. Thou must eat up all (trans., all (sing.) must be eaten up by thee). He is not to be overcome by any one through force. What reason shall I mention? No small amount of lands. This little sup of wine.
- cx. Lover of Nymphs. Ignorant of impending evil.

 She always made (perf.) thee (masc.) alone of the greatest account. Many of those trees. He accounts him of most value. Whoseever of the gods he was (perf.) We feed on the gift of the earth. They are without a sacred bard. Thou wert depriving Italy of its youth.
- cxi. Powerless over anger. I forget thy injuries.

 Nor dost thou pity my back (trans., nor doth it pity thee of my back). Pity (imperat. pres.) thou thy race. I was compassionating thee. He thinks that it is important to himself. I am tortured in mind. How does it concern us?
- cxII. To excel in knowledge we think honourable;

 2 1 3 4 5 but to trip, to err, to be ignorant, to be deceived, we

deem both bad and disgraceful. Except the having loved. To hunt boldly is, amongst the Persians, the highest praise. Ambassadors came from Rome to complain (supine in um) of injuries, and to require the restitution of property (trans., to demand back property).

Legs adapted to swimming (gerund in do). Watch must always be kept (trans, it must always be watched). He grants them liberty to settle (trans., to them the liberty of settling) the war. An answer must be made (trans., it must be answered) to the remaining charges.

The actor must go through the drama (trans., the drama must be gone through by the actor). A part of us (trans., we a part) will come to Scythia. Cassiope and Cepheus rejoice. I would have killed thee by stripes, unless I had been angry. Modesty and Truth fled.

Slay (imperat. pres.) ye the unarmed one; this my brothers and Tarquin my father may desire. The common people come and go. Granted that old age may not do those things, which young persons do. A wise man must come (trans., it must be come by a wise man).

cxvi. He conquered the Volsci, which nation is not far from the city. Knowledge, which is withdrawn from justice, must be called 'craft.' Nor canst thou easily persuade (conjunctive perf.) to plough the earth. Very many things are both to be done, and not to be done, by us.

cxvII. The ship was (imperf.) full of wrought silver (gen.) Fill (imperat. pres.) thou up the drinking cups with Massic wine (abl.) A house full of ornaments (abl.)

A field devoid of productions (gen.) Nothing is devoid of fire (abl.) This animal, which we call man.

cxviii. He charges Germanicus with luxury and pride. Innocent (nom. plur.) of the public plan. He will recollect his disgraceful acts (gen.) Is not this difference wonderful; that persons forgetful of yesterday's transactions, recollect the deeds (acc.) of boyhood?

cxix. I am grieved and disgusted at (trans., it irks and disgusts me of) the morals of the state. He is of so much value, as is a stinking toad-stool. Arms are of little value abroad, unless there is prudence at home. It is not the function of wisdom. We deemed (perf.) it the duty of our guardianship.

cxx. A person of a very large body. A consul not of 3 4 consul not of 2 2 3 5 1 1 2 one year [alone]. Ennius well named anger the beginning of madness. They considered the bodies of athletes graceful. Scipio Africanus was read for the third time 1 2 3 first person in the Senate [i.e. his name was read first from the Consul's list]. A slave, when he is let go from the hand, becomes a freedman.

cxxi. The Senate decreed, that Camillus should be appointed dictator. Children begged (imperf.) that of their parents. Mercury (voc.), eloquent grandson of Atlas. The decemvirs ran the same courses. Iphitus, and Pelias, and I (trans., with me) are violently separated.

cxxii. I have sworn a most true oath. Both I and my father deserved [well] of you and of the commonwealth. For treasures do not [remove], neither doth the consular lictor remove the wretched disturbances of the mind. That Music (acc.) was (perf.) the most ancient of all studies. That they should not allow that their commanders should lie [slain] unavenged.

cxxIII. Most dear (nom. sing. masc.) to the soldiers.

Those things pleased Sulla. I began to go homewards
by a cross-path. He sailed (imperf.) to Syracuse.

This madness! (acc.) Lo! I (nom.) Lo! the reason (acc.) We cover our heads with a garment (trans., we cover ourselves as to our heads with a garment).

cxxiv. Having crowned our hair with a rose-garland (trans., crowned as to our hair (plur.) with a rose-garland). To descend to Erebus. To mount up to the lofty heaven. The heir will get possession of riches. To use false terms. The mountain-ash-trees are bereaved of leaves. We are deprived of gifts. He needs aid. The judge acquitted him of injuries. He tarries a few days.

cxxv. Make (imperat.fut.) thou a circular mill-stone six fingers thick. When he had advanced a three-day's journey. He condemns his son-in-law of guilt. He slept (imperf.) for seven hours. The circumstance reminded (perf.) us of so great a man.

cxxvi. I shall seem to remember thy constancy (gen.)

No one repented (imperf.) (trans., it repented no one)

of the offence. The woman compassionates herself.

Remember (imperat. pres.) thou rather those things,

which are worthy of thy part [=character]. The

1 6 2 3 5 4

city was invested ten summers and winters.

cxxvII. They discharge their duty. Dirt has adhered to an old bowl. Relying (nom. sing.) on hope. There

is need of haste. Wilt thou suffer that Pamphila be deprived of this city? A breast bereft of love (gen.)

Manlius despoiled a Gaul of his collar (abl.)

cxxvIII. They seem to be mindful of the kindness.

The hunter (nom.) unmindful of his spouse. I remember, nor shall I ever forget, that night (gen.) Nor does it concern any person. Whose destiny it was (trans., to whom it was fate) to get possession of the city. Between the being in good health and in sickness (trans., between to be well and to be sick).

CXXIX. To a learned man to live is to think. To be without that ill is enough for the living well. He saw (perf.) that it was important to thee. The characters of boys disclose themselves during playing. Paper used in trade (= packing-paper) is useless for writing. Studious (nom. sing.) of hearing (gerund in di).

cxxx. Eye-lids most soft to the touch (trans., to be touched). That comes to pass by giving. Whom (acc. plur.) he had deemed worthy not of conversation, not of a look. There is occasion for twenty minæ. Granted, truly, that the gods be of atoms. I prefer thy inclination to my advantage. I was wont to compare great

things to small things. Worthy (nom. masc. plur.) of praise.

cxxxi. Unworthy (nom. sing.) of his race. A hand contented with one missile. She has dared to place us after her children. When the vigorous were taking the places of (trans., were succeeding to) the exhausted. It is clear that Avitus poured a perfume on the dolphin. This was (perf.) their (trans., of them) military service for you.

cxxxII. What means this dress (trans., what does this dress seek for itself)? We have (trans., there are to us) chestnuts. Endued (nom. masc. sing.) with ability, application, learning. No voice unworthy of the majesty of the Roman People was heard (perf.) Provinces both not destitute of men (gen.) and rich in money (abl.)

cxxxIII. Cato named (perf.) Sicily the nurse of the Roman commons. What am I to say about his most easy manners? The Julian House terms Iulus the author of their name. He triumphed nine triumphs. Let the boy begin gradually to increase in size for us. I had a dispute (trans., a dispute was (perf.) to me) with thy uncle.

CXXXIV. Eloquence had honour (trans., honour was

(imperf.) to eloquence) in the Trojan times. The Emilian race fruitful in good citizens (gen.) Born (nom. masc. sing.) at Argos. He obtained (imperf.) the highest magistracy at Thebes. Amathus fruitful in mines (abl.) Alexander (abl.) having died at Babylon. cxxxv. To this man the city was given up, stripped of its garrison, filled with riches. Old (nom. plur.) with respect to labours (gen.) Marcellus had made the Fathers wavering in opinion (gen.) Acestes ripe of age. Let that massacre be assigned as a crime to him, to whom it was of importance (perf.); not to him, to whom it was of no importance.

cxxxvi. Sabinus, humble in origin, departed from life.

Agrippīna, fierce in hatred. Doubtful (nom. masc.)

respecting the future. It is of importance to you, fellowsoldiers. Pompey keeps himself in the town. The

consul went to (historic inf.) the towns. The new
soldiers were present (historic inf.) at the fight, without

fear. This is lawful to be said.

cxxxvII. Why hastest thou to destroy Sybaris by loving? The Britons discussed (historic inf.) amongst themselves their evils, compared their injuries. They consume the day in preparing. Thou possessest estates

t Forojulium. Thou didst tarry (perf.) at Brundusium.

suspect that the judgment will seem severe. I must ake heed (trans., it must be heeded by me).

cxxxviii. Cato killed himself at Utica. On the sixth day we came to Delos from Athens. In transacting affairs. Wisdom must be deemed the art of regulating life (trans., of living). They are to be accounted brave and high-souled. They had carried away that image from Syracuse. He approaches hither from the country.

cxxxix. Work must be done in the country. Times suited for cutting down, and for gathering in, the fruits of the earth. They launch the ships from the shore. We are separated afar from the Italian coasts.

cxl. I should have advised (trans., I should have been the advocate of) not the laying down, but the throwing away, arms. They took [possession of] a spot for building a town. Eager desire of money must be avoided. Saturn is inferior to (trans., less than) Jove.

cxli. Furnius and Lentulus, as if the matter belonged to them (trans., was the property of them), laboured together with us. The custom of physicians must be (trans., is to be) imitated. Nothing is more

excellent than friendship. When being [of] eighty

years! [of age] he had gone into Egypt. Let not an
empty appearance terrify (conjunctive) you.

cxlii. O, would that Jupiter would bring back to me 3 7 1 1 2 3 1 1 past years! I grant that there are gods: teach (imperatively pres.) thou me, therefore, whence they are, where they are, of what sort they are in mind, body, life. Why should I reckon up the multitude of arts? Your fathers willed that Corinth, the light of the whole of Greece, should be extinguished.

VOCABULARY.

ingën-Yum, ii, n. be, possum, potti, posse, v.

ing, abunda-ns, ntis, aq.: abundantior; Sup.: abunda-

lē, prep. gov. abl. case. 1. super, prep. gov. acc. or -2. supra, prep. gov. acc.

1. för-is, adv.-2. militiæ, to be, ab-sum, fŭi, esse, v.n. lish, to, 1. con-ficio, feci, re, 8. v. a.: Pass. con-ficior, fici.—2. per-ficio, feci, fecfici.

lished, to be, perfici-endus, n, gerundive of perficior. See

of their own, ultro, adv. ent, caus-a, æ, f.—On the same em de causa.

em de causa. int, to, 1. hăb-eo, ŭi, ĭtum, Pass. hăb-ĕor, ĭtus sum, ĕri. r-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: ër-or, atus sum, ari. inted, to be, Pass. of "to See 2. to ACCOUNT.

inted, meet to be, or that abe-ndus, nda, ndum, gerundor. See 2. to ACCOUNT.

to, accûs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. accūs-or, ātus sum, āri. , to be, Pass. of "to accuse."

to, consue-făcio, fēci, m, to, o med, to be, con-suesco, ers. plur. perf. indic., conconsuevērunt), suetum, v. n.

Aces-tes, tæ, m.:-a king of

ted, well, pěri-tus, ta, tum, Jomp.: përitior; Sup.: përit-

to, ab-solvo, sŏlvi, sŏlūtum, . a.: Pass. ab-solvor, solutus acquitted, to be, Pass. of "to acquit." See ACQUIT.

across, trans, prep. gov. acc. case. actor, an, histr-lo, ionis, m. acute, ăcă-tus, ta, tum, adj. E Comp.: ăcūtior; Sup.: ăcūtissimus.

adapted, ap-tus, ta, tum, adj.

comp.: aptior; Sup.: aptissimus.
add, to, ad-jicio, jeci, jectum, jicere,
3. v. a.: Pass. ad-jicior, jectus sum, ilci.

added, to be, Pass, of "to add," See ADD.

adhere, to, ad-hærĕo, hæsi, hæsum, hærere, 2. v. n. adjoining to, juxta, prep. gov. acc.

admiration, admīrā-tio, tionis, f. admixture, admix-tio, tionis, f.

advance, to, 1. pro-gredior, gressus sum, gredi, 3. v. dep.—2. pro-cedo, cessi, cessum, cēděre, 3. v.n.

advantage, commod-um, i, n.
1. advantageous, 1. at-lis, ile, adj.
35 Comp.: atilior; Sup.: utiliseimus.
--2. sälut-äris, äre, adj. salutarior.

advantageous, very, per-ūtilis, ütlle, adj.

adviser, auctor, tōris, m. advocate, an, 1. suä-sor, sōris, m.—

advocate,, 2. advocatus, ti, m. 2. advocatus, ti, m. the, Ædŭ-i, ōrum, m.:—a

Æmilian, Æmili-us, a, um, adj.—The Æmilii were a noble Roman family. afar, longe, adv. Mar Comp.: longius;

Sup.: longissime. affair, 1, res, rei, f .- 2, negoti-um,

affectionately, ple, adv. afraid, to be, timeo, ti, no supine,

ere, 2. v. n.
Africa, Afr-Yca, Ycze, f.:—one of the four quarters of the globe.

Africanus, Afric-anus, ani, m.:name given to two members of the Scipio family at Rome, for their victories in Africa.

after, 1. post, prep. gov. acc. case.
 secundum, prep. gov. acc. case.

2. after this, inde, adv.

afterwards, postča, adv. against, 1. adversus, prep. gov. acc.

case. -2. contra, prep. gov. acc. case.

age, 1. (= season of life) a. æ-tas, tātis, f.—b. æ-vum, vi, n.—2. (=a gener-ation) sēc-ŭlum, ŭli, n.

aged man = aged person. See AGED PERSON

aged person, an, longæy-us, i, m. agreeable, jûcund-us, a, um, adj. & Comp.: jûcundlor; Sup.: jûcund-MCN issimus.

Agricol-a, Agricol-a, æ, m.:—a Roman commander in Britain.

Agrippina, Agrippina, inæ, f. ah. 1. ah! interj. folld. by acc.—2. ah, 1. ah! interj. 10 hei! interj. folld. by dat.

aid, auxll-Yum, li, n. air, āër, āĕris, m.

alarm, confused, trepida-tio, tion-

Alcibiades, Alcib-lades, ladis, m.:—a celebrated Athenian.

Alexander, Alexander, ri, m.:- a king of Macedon, surnamed the "Great." alive, viv-us, a, um, adj.

all, omn-is, e, adj. — As Subst.: a.
All persons or all men, omnes, lum, m.
plur. — b. All things, omnia, lum, n. plur.

allow, to, sino, sivi, situm, sinere, 8. v. a.: Pass. sinor, situs sum, sini. allowed, to be, Pass. of "to allow." Sec ALLOW.

ally, soc-lus, ii, m.

almost, fere, adv.

alone, sõl-us, a, um (gen. sõl-lus ; dat. soli), adj.

also, 1. etiam, conj.-2. quoque, conj. altar, ār-a, æ, f.

although, quanquam, conj.

always, semper, adv. am. See to BE.

Amathus, Amath-us, untis (acc. Amathunta), f.:—now Limisso, a town of Cyprus.

ambassador, lēgā-tus, ti, m. among or amongst, 1. inter, prep. gov. acc. case.—2. apud, prep. gov. acc. case.

Amulius, Amul-Yus, ii, m.

ancestors, mājōr-es, um, m. plur. Anchises, son of, Anchīs-lades, iadæ, m.:—i.e. Æneas.

anchorage, stă-tio, tionis, f. ancient, 1. vět-us, ěris, adj.

ancient, 1. vět-us, ěris, adj. Kær Comp.: věterior; Sup.: věterrimus.—2. ant-Iquus, Iqua, Iquum, adj. Re Comp.: antiquior: Sup.: antiquissimus .- Most

antiquior; sup.: antiquissimus.—avorancient, antiquissimus, a, um.
ancients, the, prior-es, um, m.
plur. of adj. prior, used as subst.
Ancus, Anc-us, i, m.:—a Roman name,
and, 1, et, conj.: both ... and, et ... et:—both not .. and, nec .. ct.—2. ac, conj.—3. atque, conj.: and moreover, atque etiam.—4. que, conj.: que is always joined to the second of the two words that are linked together, -Both ...

and, que . . . que.
anger, ir-a, æ, f.
angry, to be, irā-scor, tus sum, sd,
3. v. dep.

animal, an, anim-al, alis, n. announce, to, nunti-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.: Pass. nunti-or, atus sum, āri.

another, al-Yus, Ia, Yud (gen. alius; dat. alii), adj.—As Subst.: Another person (or man); al-Yus, Ii, m.:—one person (or man) . . . another person (or man), slims . . . alius.

answered, must be, respondendus, nda, ndum, gerundive of respondent, 2. v. pass.

Antiope, Antiop-e, es, f.: -a daughter of Nycteus, and wife of Lyous king of

Thebes. anxiety, sollici-tūdo, tūdinis, f.
1. any, ul-lus, la, lum (gen. ullius;
dat. ulli), adj.—As Subst.: Any one; ullus,

ullīus, m.

2. any one. See ANY.
3. any one you please, qui-vis, quee-vis, quod-vis (gen. cūjusvis; dat. cuivis), pron. indef.

4. any person or thing, quis-quam, quæ-quam, quic-quam or quid-quam (grucujusquam; dat. cuiquam), pron. indet.
—In neut. sing. sometimes followed by

Apicata, Apicat-a, æ, f.:—the wife of Sejanus.

Apollo, Apoll-o, Inis, m .:-- the sungod.

appearance, aspec-tus, tūs, m.

applause, plau-sus, süs, m. apple, māl-um, i, n. application, stūd-Ium, Ii, n. apply, to (Of the mind), in-tendo, tendi, tensum or tentum, tendere, 8. v. a.: Pass. in-tendor, tensus or tentus sum,

appoint, to, 1. design-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v.a.: Pass. design-or, ātus sum, āri.—2. dico, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v.a.: Pass. dicor, dictus sum, dici.—3. constituo, stitui, stitutum, stituere, 3. v.a.: Pass. con-stituor, stitutus sum, stitui.

appoint (to be), to, in-stitue, stitue, stitue, stituem, stituere, 3. v. a.; folld. by acc of person, and acc. of thing: Pass. in-

appoint." See to APPOINT.

approach, to, 1. ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdēre, 3. v. n.—2. ad-vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnīre, 4. v. n.

Arab, an, Arab-s, is, m.
Archytas, Archy-tas, tæ, n
philosopher of Tarentum in Italy. m.:-

are. See to BE.

Argos, Arg-i, orum, m. plur.: - the capital of Argolis, a province of Southern Greece.

Aristīdes, Arist-īdes, īdæ, m.:—an Athenian renowned for his integrity.

arms (= weapons), arm-a, orum, n. plur. army, exerc-itus, itus, m.: - an army

on march, ag-men, minis, n. around, 1. circa, prep. gov. scc. case.

2. circum, prep. gov. acc. case.
art, ar-s, tis, f.
as, 1. ut, conj. and adv.—2. quam,
lv.:—as much as possible, quam maxime. adv.: as if, quasi.

as much, quantus, ta, tum, adj.: — of as much value, quanti, gen. of value or

as much as possible. See As. as though, tamquam, adv.

1. ask, to, 1. rog-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v.

a.: Pass. rog-or, atus sum, ari.—2. posco, poposci, no supine, poscere, 3. v. a.: Pass. poscor, no perfect, posci.—3. pēt-o, īvi or īi, ītum, ēre, 3. v. a.: Pass. pēt-or, ītus sum, i. —4. interrog-o, ēvi, ātum, ēre, 1. v. a.: Pass. interrog-or, ātus sum, āri.

2. ask again for, to, re-posco, no perfect nor supine, poscere, 3. v. a.: Pass.

rè-poscor, no perfect, posci.

3. ask greatly, to, ex-oro, ŏrāvi, ŏrātum, ŏrāre, l. v. a.: Pass. ex-ŏror, ŏrātus sum, ŏrāri.

1. asked, to be, Pass. of "to ask." See to ASK.

2. asked again for, to be, Pass. of "to ask again for." See to ASK AGAIN FOR.

asking, pet-ens, entis, part. pres. of peto. See to ASK.

assail, to, 1. ag-grédior, gressus, grédi, 3. v. dep.—2. lac-esso, essivi or essil, essitum, essit.—3. pêt-o, ivi or ii, itum, ére, 3. v. a.: Pass. pêt-or, itus

assailed, to be, Pass. of "to assail." See to ASSAIL.

assault on or upon, to make an, ad-sulto, sultāvi, sultātum, sultāre, l. v. n. assemble or assemble together, to, con-věnio, věni, ventum, 4. v. n.

assembly(public), a, conci-o, ōnis, f.
assign, to, do, dèdi, dàtum, dàre, 1.
v.: Pass dor, dàtus sum, dàri.
assistance (ops, nom. not found),
gen, opis, f.; plur. op-es, um, etc.

assurance, fid-es, ĕi, f. Astura, Astŭr-a, æ, f.

at, ad, prep. gov. acc. case. Athens, Athense, ārum, f. plur.:the chief city of Attica, a country of Northern Greece.

Athenians, Athen-Yenses, YensYum, m. plur.:—the people of Athens. See ATHENS.

ATHENS.
athlete, athletes, tæ, m.
Atlas, Atlas, Atlantis, m.
atom, an, štóm-us, i, f.
attached, am-ans, antis, adj.
Comp. amantior; Sup. amantissimus.

attain to, con-sequor, sequutus sum, sequi, 3. v. dep.

attention, to pay much, stud-eo, ui, no supine, ere, 2. v. n.

Attica, the men of, Attic-i, orum, m. plur. See ATHENS.

author, auctor, töris, m. avarice, ăvăr-itia, itiæ, f. Avītus, Avīt-us, i, m.:— a Roman

avoid, to, fugio, fugi, fugitum, fug-ere, 3. v. a.: Pass. fugior, no perfect,

avoided, to be or must be, fugi-endus, enda, endum, gerundive from fugior.

Babylon, Babyl-on, onis, f.: — the capital of the ancient Assyrian empire. back, terg-um, i, n.

bad, mal-us, a, um, adj. Ray Comp. pējor; Sup. pessimus.

pejor; Sup. pessimus.
balcony, pöd-Yum, Ii, n.
band (of men), mā-nus, nūs, f.
bard, vā-tes, tis, comm. gen.
battle, prel-Yum, Ii, n.
1. be, to. 1. sum, fūi, esse, v. n.—2.
exsisto, stiti, stitum, sistere, 3. v. n.
2. be, about to, fū-tūrus, tūra,
tūrum, fut. part. of sum.
3. be among. to. inter-oum fai

3. be among, to, inter-sum, fui, esse, v. n.

4. be the part of, to, sum, füi, esse, v. n.; folld. by gen. case. bear, to, fëro, tüi, lätum, ferre, v. a. irreg. Pass. fëror, lätus sum, ferri. beautiful, pul-cher, chra, chrum, adj. **ESS*** Comp. pulcherfor: Sun, pulcher. RAT Comp. pulchrior; Sup. pulcher-

rimus. beauty, pulchr-Ytūdo, YtūdYnis, f.

because, quod, conj. become, to, fio, factus sum, fiéri:

Pass. form of facio. befal, to, con-tingo, tigi, tactum, tingère, 3. v. n.:—it has befallen, contigit, impers.

1. before, 1. ante, prep. gov. acc. case.—2. præ, prep. gov. abl. case.
2. before the eyes of, coram, prep.

gov. abl. case.

beg, to (= request), 1. ōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: Pass. ōr-or, ātus sum, āri.—2. pēt-o, īvi or ĭi, itum, ĕre, 3. v. a.: Pass. pet-or, itus sum, i.

beg greatly, to, exor-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.: Pass. exor-or, atus sum, āri.

began. See to BEGIN.
begin, to, 1. ccep-io, i, tum, ere and isse: Pass. only in perfect tense and the tenses derived from it, coep-tus sum, etc. -2. in-cipio, cepi, ceptum, cipere, 3. v. a.: Pass. in-cipior, ceptus sum, cipi.

beginning, a. ĭnĭ-tĭum, tĭi, n. begotten, crea-tus, ta, tum, part. begotten, crea-tus, perf. of creor, 1. v. pass.

behind, pone, prep. gov. acc. case. 1. behold, to, tu-ĕor, itus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep

2. behold, ecce, interi.

believe, to, credo, didi, ditum, dere, 3. v. a. and n.: Pass. credor, ditus sum, di. belong to, to, sum, füi, esse, v. n.; folld, by gen. case.

below, infra, prep. gov. acc. case. beneath, subter, prep. gov. acc. or abl. case.

benefit, to, běně-fácio, fěci, factum, fácěre, 3. v. n.

bereave, to, vidu-o, avi, atum, are, l.v.a.: Pass. vidu-or, atus sum, ari, bereaved, to be, pass. of "to be-reave." See to BEREAVE.

bereft, vidu-us, a, um, adj. besiege, to, ob-sidéo, sedi, sessum, sidère, 2. v. a.: Pass. ob-sidéor, sessus

sum, sidêri.

bestow, to, do, dödi, dätum, däre, 1.
v. a.: Pass, dor, dätus sum, däri,
better, mellüs, comp. adv.
better-disposed, benevolent-for, fus,
comp. adj.

E Pos. benevolens; Sup.
benevolentissimus.

between, inter, prep. gov. acc. case.
1. beyond, sipra, adv.
2. beyond, ultra, prep. gov. acc. case.
birth, nā-tus, tūs, m.; found only in

abl. sing.

bitter, ämär-us, a, um, adj.
Comp. ämärior; Sup. ämärissimus.
blessed, beä-tus, ta, tum, adj.
Comp. beätior; Sup. beätissimus.

blind, cæc-us, a, um, adj. 🖼 Comp. cæcior; Sup. cæcissimus.

blood, sangu-is, Inis, m.

blooming, flöre-ns, ntis, adj. Comp. florentior; Sup. florentissimus.

Bocchus, Bocch-us, i, m .: - a king of Mauritania, a country of ancient Africa.

body, corp-us, oris, n.
boldly, fortiter, adv.
fortius; Sup. fortissime.
bond, vinc-ulum, uli, n. Comp.

book, liber, libri, m. bookseller, bibliopol-es, æ, m. 1. born, to be, nå-scor, tus sum, sci,

3. v. dep.

2. born, nā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of nascor. See to be BORN.
1. both (of two), uterque, utrăque, utrumque (gen. ütriusque; dat. utrique), adj. used as subst.

2. both . . . and, adv. See AND.

2. DOIN . . BRU, MEY. SEE AND.
3. both not. See AND.
bought. See to BUY.
bound, vinc-tus, ta, tum, part. perf.
of vinctor, 3. v. pass.
bowl, a, crater-a, s. f.

1. boy, pū-ēr, ēri, m.
2. boy, a little, pus-ĭo, ĭōnis, m. dim.
boyhood, pūĕr-itla, ltiæ, f.

brave, for-tis, te, adj. Comp. fortior; Sup. fortissimus.

break, to, frango, fregi, fractum, frangere, 3. v. a.: Pass. frangor, fractus gum, frangi.

break-in, to, ir-rumpo, rupi, ruptum, rumpěre, 3. v. n.

breast, pec-tus, töris, n.

breath, spīr-Ytus, Ytūs, m.

bridge, pons, pontis, m.
brilliant, clā-rus, ra, run, adj. & Comp.: clārior; Sup. clarissimus.
bring, to, fēro, tüli, lātum, ferre, v.a.
irreg.: Pass. fēror, lātus sum, ferri.
bring about, to, ef-ficio, fēci, feetum,
floère, 3. v. a.: Pass.: ef-ficior, fectus

ficere, 8. sum, fici.

bring among, to, inféro, intili, il-latum, inferre, v. a. irreg.: Pass. inféror, illātus sum, ferri.

bring back, to, re-fero, till, litum, ferre, v. a. irreg.: Pass. re-feror, litus sum, ferri.

bring forward, to, affero, attuli allâtum, afferre, v. a. irreg.: Pass. afferor, allâtus sum, afferri.
bring on or upon, to, inféro, intilia

illatum, inferre, v. a. irreg.: Pass inferor, illatus sum, inferri.

bring over, to, per-duco, duxi, ductum, ducere, 3. v. a.: Pass, per-ducor, ductus sum, dūci.

Britain, Britann-ïa, ĭæ, f. Briton, Britann-us, i, m. broad, lät-us, a, um, adj. **Comp.: lätlor; Sup.: lätissimus.

broom-plant, rusc-um, i, n. brother, frä-ter, tris, m. brought over, having been, perduc-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of perducor. See to BRING OVER.

Brundusium, Brundusi-um, i, n.:now Brindisi, a city in the south of Italy. Brutus, Brut-us, i, m.

build, to, 1. con-do, didi, ditum, dere, 3. v. a.: Pass. con-dor, ditus sum, di.—2. strŭ-o, xi, ctum, ĕre, 3. v. a.:

Pass. strü-or, ctus sum, i.
building, cond-endus, enda, endum,
gerundive of condor, 3. v. pass., used by
attraction in active force.

but, 1. conj.: a. at.—b. autem.—c. quod.—d. sed.—2. adv. verò :—but nou. jam verd.

but if, sin, conj.

but now. See Bur, no. 2. buy, to, emo, emi, emtum or emptum, emere: Pass. emor, emtus or emptus sum,

by, a or ab, prep. gov. abl. case (used when pointing out an agent).

by-path, sem-Ita, Itæ, f.

Cæsar, Cæs-ar, ăris, m.:—the name of the first Roman Emperor. The appel-lation was afterwards given to the succeeding emperors of Rome.

1. call, to, 1. appell-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: Pass. appell-or, ātus sum, āri.—2. dīco, dixi, dictum, dīcēre, 3. v.a.: Pass. dicor, dictus sum, dici.—3. voc-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.: Pass. voc-or, atus sum, āri

call commonly, to, voc-ito, itāvi, itātum, itāre, 1. v. a.: Pass. voc-itor itātus sum, itāri.

called, to be, Pass. of "to call." See to CALL

called, must be, appella-ndus, nda, ndum, gerundive of appellor. See to CALL

See to COME. came. Camillus, Camill-us, i, m. camp, cas-tra, tròrum, n. plur. Caninius, Canin-Ius, Ii, m.

capital punishment, cap-ut, Itis, n.

1. care, cūr-a, æ, f.
2. care, to take, cūr-o, švi, ātum, šre, l. v. a.: Pass. cur-or. ātus sum, āri.

carry away, to, de-vého, vexi, vectum, véhěre, 3. v. a.: Pass. de-véhor, vectus sum, véhí.

carry back, to, re-veho, vexi, vec-tum, vehere, 3. v. a.: Pass. re-vehor, vectus snm, vehi.

carry on, to, gero, gessi, gestum, gerere, 3. v. a.: Pass. geror, gestus sum, gëri.

carry word, to. See word.
Carthage, Carthage-o, inis, f.:—a city
of Africa, long the rival and antagonist

of Rome. Carthaginians, the, Carthagin-lenses, lensium, m.:—the inhabitants of

Carthage. See CARTHAGE. Cassiopē, Cassiop-ē, ēs, f.:- the wife of Cepheus; after death she was placed

among the constellations.

cast away, to, ab-jicio, jēci, jectum, jicēre, 3. v. a.: Pass. ab-jicior, jectus sum.

cast down, dejectus, ta, tum part.
perf. of dejictor, "to be cast down."
cast up, projectus, ta, tum, part.
perf. of pro-jictor, "to be cast up."

casting away, abjici-endus, enda, endum, gerundive of abjicior, used in active force by attraction. See to CAST

AWAY.

Cato, Cat-o, onis, m.
Catiline, Catiline, catiline, catiline, catiline, catiline, catiline, m. — a Roman who excited an insurrection, and was killed in fighting against the regular troops

cattle, 1. pec-us, oris, n.-2. pec-us, tidis, f.

cause, caus-a, s., f.
cavalry, 1. equitā-tus, tūs, m.—2.
equit-es, um, m. plur.
Cavarinus, Cavari-nus, ni, m.
Celestials, the, Cœl-estes, estium,

m. plur. certain, quidam, quædam, quoddam (gen. cüjusdam; dat. cuidam), pron. adj. —As Subst.: a. A certain person, quidam, cūjusdam, m.—b. Certain things or mat-

ters, quedam, quorumdam, n. plur.
Cepheus, Cepheus, et, m. —a king of
Ethiopia, the husband of Cassiope. After death he, like his wife, was placed amongst the constellations.

change, to, mū-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a.: Pass. mū-tor, tātus sum, tāri. changed, having been, mūtā-tus,

ta, tum, part. perf. of mutor. See to CHANGE

character, mör-es, um, m. plur. charge, a (=accusation), cri-men, minis, n.

charge with, to, incus-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v.a.: Pass. incus-or, atus sum, ari. chariot-warrior, essed-arius, arii,

chestnut, castăn-ča, čæ, f.

chief, maxim-us, a, um, sup. adj.
 As Subst.: chief thing, maxim-um,

chief (or chieftain), a. prin-ceps. cipis, m.

chief man, a = a chief. See 2. CHIEF. chief thing. See 1. CHIEF. children, 1. liber-i, örum, m .- 2.

năt-i, orum, m.

chose, to, lego, legi, lectum, legere, s. v. a.: Pass. legor, lectus sum, legi. See сноози.

Cicero, Cicer-o, onis, m.:—the cele-brated Roman orator.

circle, orb-is, is, m. circular mill-stone, a, orb-is, is, m. circumstance, a, rès, rèi, f. Cirta, Cirt-a, æ, f.:—a city of Africa. citizen, civ-is, is, comm. gen.

city, 1. urb-s, is, f .- 2. civ-ltas, Itatis.

Claudius, Claud-Yus, Yi, m.: - a Rom-clear (=plain), perspic-tus, ta,

ŭum, adj. 2. clear, it is (=it is evident), con-

stat, v. impers. clemency, clēment-la, læ, f. Clinlas, Clin-las, læ, m.:—a man's

name.

close, proxim-us, a, um, sup. adj.
Pos. obsolete: Comp. propior.
closely, propè, adv. Comp.: closely, prope, adv. propius; Sup. proxime.

clothe, to, vest-io, ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. a.: Pass. vest-ior, itus sum, iri.

coast, a, ôr-a, æ, f. collar, torqu-is, is, m.

colleague, colleg-a, æ, m.

collect, to, cogo, coegi, coactum, cogere, 3. v. a.: Pass. cogor, coactus sum, cogi.

combatant, a, pugna-ns, ntis, m. come, to, věnío, vění, ventum, věnire, 4. v. n.

come, must be, veniendum, neut. gerundive of venio; used only with est, etc., as an impers. pass. verb.

coming, ven'i-ens, entis, part. pres. of venio. See to COME.

command, a, impěr-lum, li, n. commander or commanding officer, 1. præfect-us, i, m.—2. impera-

tor, toris, m. commence to, in-cipio, cepi, cepim, cipere, 3. v. a.: Pass. in-cipior, tum, cĭpĕre, 3. ceptus sum, cipi.

common, commun-is, e, adj. 18-18

Comp.: communior; Sup.: communissi-

common people, the, vulg-us, i,

common-place, mědičer-is, e, adj. common-wealth, the, respublica, reipublica, f.

commons, pleb-s, is, f.
communicate, to, communicaco,
Icavi, Icatum, Icare, 1. v. a.: Pass. commun-lcor, lcatus sum, lcari.

compare, to, 1. com-pono, posti, postum, ponère, 3. v. a.: Pass, componor, postus sum, pon.-2. confero, contuii, collatum, conferre, v. a. irreg.: Pass. conferor, collatus sum, conferri.

compassionate, to, 1. commiser-or, atus sum, ari, 1. v. dep.—2. miser-or, atus sum, ari, 1. v. dep.

complain of, to, queror, questus sum, queri, 3. v. dep.

sum, queri, 5. v. dep. comp.: completely, plan-e, adv. ** Comp.: planius; Sup.: planissimė. comrade, södal-is, is, comm. gen. conceal, to, 1. cel-o, švi, štum, šre, 1. v. a.: Pass. cel-or, štus sum, šri.—2. těgo, texi, tectum, těgěre, 3. v. a.: Pass. těgor, tectus sum, těgi.

concealed, to be, Pass. of "to con-See CONCEAL, no. 1.

concern, without, secur-us, a, um, ij. Comp.: securior; Sup.: seadj. cūrissīmus.

concerns, it, re-fert, tülit, ferre, v. impers.

condemn, to, condemn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: Pass. condemn-or, ātus sum,

condemned, damnā-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of damnor, 1. v. pass. confident, to be, con-fido, fisus sum, fidere, 3. semi-dep.

conquer, to, vinco, vici, victum, ncere, 3. v. a.: Pass. vincor, victus vincere, 3. sum, vinci.

conqueror, vic-tor, toris, m.

consider, to, 1. existim-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v.a.: Pass. existim-or, atus sum, āri.—2. pūt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: Pass. pūt-or, ātus sum, āri.

consideration, pen-sum, si, n. consist, to, con-sto, střti, statum,

stăre, 1. v. n.

conspiracy, a, conjūrā-tio, tionis, f. conspire, to, conjūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.

constancy, constant-ïa, ïæ, f. construct, to, fābr-ïco, ïcāvi, icātum, īcāre, l. v. a.: Pass. fābr-īcor, īcātus sum, Icari.

consul, a, con-sul, sulis, m. consular, consul-aris, are, adj

consult (an oracle), to, dělīběr-o, avi, atum, are, l. v. a.: Pass. dělīběr-or. ātus sum, ari.

consume, to, con-sumo, sumpsi, sumptum, sumere, 3. v. a.: Pass. con-sumor, sumptus sum, sūmi.

consummate, sum-mus, ma, mum :

Sup. adj. 1997 Pos. superus; Comp. superior contend, to, cert-o, avi, atum, are,

1. v. n. contending, certa-ns, nt pres. of certo. See to CONTEND. certa-ns, ntis, part.

contented, contentus, ta, tum, adj. Comp.: contentior.

contest, a, præl-ĭum, ĭi, n. continue, to, permăn-eo, si, sum, ĕre, 2. v. n.

conversation, ser-mo, monis, m. Corinth, Corinth-us, i, f.:—a city of ancient Greece

Corioli, Coriol-i, orum, m.:the Volsci, a people of ancient Italy.

corn, frü-mentum, menti, n. Cornelius, Cornel-Ius, II, Roman name.

corn-field, a, sĕ-ges, gĕtis, f. cost, sum-ptus, ptus, m.

cottage, ca-sa, sæ, f.
Cottus, Cott-us, i, m.:—a man's name
council, concil-ium, ii, n.
country, rus, rūris (abl. rure, from

the country; and ruri, in the country), n. courage, an-imus, imi, m. course, cur-sus, sus, m.

cover (for oneself), to, vel-or, atus sum, ari, 1. v. pass., used in reflexive

cover-over, to, in-tego, texi, tectum, tegere, 3. v. a.: Pass. in-tegor, tectus sum, těgi.

covered, tec-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of teg or, 3. v. pass.

covet, to, cup-lo, ivi and ii, itum, ere, 3. v.a.: Pass. cup-lor, itus sum, i. eraft, callid-itas, itātis, f.

Crassus, Crass-us, i, m.:name

create, to, cre-o, avi, atum, are, l. v. a.: Pass. cre-or, atus sum, ari, crest, crist-a, æ, f.

crime, cri-men, minis, n. crops, frug-es, um, f. plur. cross-path, tra-mes, mitis, m.

crown, to, coron-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.: Pass. coron-or, atus sum, ari. crowned, having, corona-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of coronor, used in re-flexive force.

cruelly, crūdēl-ĭter, adv. | Comp. crūdēlĭus; Sup. crūdēlissīmė. cruelty, crudel-Itas, Itatis, f.

cubit, a, cubitum, iti, n.
cultivate, to, colo, colui, cultum,
colere, 3. v. a.: color, cultus sum, coli.

cultivated, to be, col-endus, enda, endum, gerundive of color. See to cul-TIVATI

cultivator, a, cul-tor, tōris, m. cup, a drinking, clbōr-'um, li, n. custom, consuē-tūdo, tūdinis, f.

cut down, to, 1. Of crops: de-meto, messui, messum, mětěre, 8. v. a.: Pass. dě-mětor, messus sum, měti. — 2. Of persons: cædo, cĕcidi, cæsum, cædĕre, 8. v. a.: Pass. cædor, cæsus sum, cædi.

cut down, having been, Of persons: cæ-sus, sa, sum, part. perf. of cædor. See to CUT DOWN, no. 2.

cutting down, of crops: demet-endus, enda, endum, gerundive of demetor, used in active force by attraction.

daily, quötidie, adv. dare, to, audéo, ausus sum, audère, 2. semi-dep.

Darlus, Darlus, i, m.:—the name of several kings of Persia, esp. of the one conquered by Alexander the Great.

darkness, cal-igo, iginis, f.
daughter, fi-lia, liæ, f.
day, 1. df-es, ei, m. and f. in sing.; in
plur. m. only.—2. lux, lücis, f.
day, at this, hodie, adv.
day, by day, quötidie, adv.
day, of this, hodi-ernus, erna, ernum,

dawn, the, lux, lūcis, f. dead, mor-tūus, tūa, tūum, adj. dear (=beloved), cā-rus, ra, rum, adj. Comp. carlor ; Sup. carissimus.

death, mor-s, tis, f. deceit, 1. dol-us, i, m. - 2. fraus.

deceive, to, de-cipio, cepi, ceptum, cipere, 3. v. a.: Pass. de-cipior, ceptus sum, cipi.

deceived, to be, pass. of "to de-ive." See to DECEIVE.

Decemvirs, Decemvir-i, orum, m. plur.:—a board of magistrates or com-

missioners, consisting of ten members.

declare, to, 1. declar-o, avi, atum,
are, 1. v. a.: Pass. declar-or, atus sum,
ari. — 2. os-tendo, tendi, tensum or
tentum, tendere, 3. v. a.: Pass. os-tendor, tensus or tentus sum, tendi.

declared, to be, pass. of "to de-clare." See to DECLARE.

decrease, to, de-cresco, crevi, cretum, crescère, 3. v. n.

decree, to, de-cerno, crevi, cretum, cernere, 3. v. a.: Pass. de-cernor, cretus sum, cerni.

deed, 1. fac-Ynus, Ynoris, n. - 2. actum, ti, n.

deem, to, 1. duco, duxi, ductum, ducere, 3. v. a.: Pass. ducor, ductus sum, düci.—2. existim-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.: Pass. existim-or, atus sum, ari.—3. put-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.: Pass. putor, ātus sum, āri.—4. jūdic-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v.a.: Pass. jūdic-or, ātus sum, āri.

deemed, to be, pass. of "to deem. See to DEEM

deemed, must be, puta-ndus, nda, ndum, gerundive of putor, 1. v. pass. See to DEEM.

Deiphobe, Deiphobe, es, f.:—the daughter of Glaucus.

deity, a, dē-us, i, m. delay, mŏr-a, æ, f. deliverer, libērā-tor, tōris, m.

Delos, Del-os, i (acc. Delon or Delum),

f .: -- an island in the Ægean Sea (now the

Archipelago). It is now called Dill.

Delphi, Delphi, örum, m. plur.—a
city of Phocis, a country of ancient
Northern Greece. It was famed for the oracle of Apollo.

1. demand, a, postůlă-tum, ti, m. 2. demand, to, postůl-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.: Pass. postůl-or, atussum, ari.

3. demand back, to, repet-o, ivi or ii, itum, ere, 3. v. a.: Pass. repet-or, itus sum, I.

4. demand urgently, to, fläg-ïto, îtăvi, îtătum, îtăre, î. v. a.: Pass. flăgîtor, îtătus sum, îtări.

deny, to, nèg-o, avi, âtum, âre, 1.
v. a.: Pass. nèg-or, âtus sum, âri.
depart, to, 1. âb-èo, ivi or ii, îtum,
îre, v. n. irreg.—2. con-cèdo, cessi, cessum, cèdère, 3. v. n.—3. dis-cèdo, cessi,
cessum, cèdère, 3. v. n.

departure, a, disces-sus, sūs, m. deprive, to, 1. orb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a.: Pass. orb-or, ātus sum, āri. -2. priv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a.: Pass. priv-or, ātus sum, āri.

1. deprived, to be, pass. of "to deprive." See to DEPRIVE.

2. deprived, orb-us, a, um, adj. descend, to, de-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendere, 3. v. a.

deserve, to, mer-eo, ti, itum, ere, 2.

desire, eager, cupid-itas, itatis, f. desire, to, cup-io, ivi or ii, itum, ere, 3. v. a.: Pass. cup-ior, itus sum, i.

desire-more (=prefer), to, malo, malui, malle, v. irreg.

desiring, cup'-ens, entis, part. pres. of cupio. See to DESIRE. desirous, cup-idus, ida, idum, adj. desirous, to be, volo, volui, velle, v.

despoil, to, spöli-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: Pass. spöli-or, ātus sum, āri.

destined thing, a, fâ-tum, ti, n. destitute, in-ops, opis, adj. destroy, to, per-do, didi, ditum, dĕre, 3. v. a.: Pass. per-dor, ditus sum, di.

detain, to, re-tineo, tinui, tentum, tinere, 2. v. a.: Pass. re-tineor, tentus sum, tineri.

detaining, in § 141, 2, to be translated by gerund in di (or gen. of gerund). See to DETAIN.

devoid of, văc-ŭus, ŭa, ŭum, adj. Diana, Diana, æ, f.:—a heathen god-dess, the sister of Apollo.

dictator, dicta-tor, töris, m. die, to, 1. mör-for, tõus sum, i, 3. v. dep.—2. emör-for, tõus sum, i, 3. v. dep. died, having, mor-tõus, tõa, tõum, part. perf. of morior, 3. v. dep. See to

differ, to, discrep-o, ŭi, no supine, āre, 1. v. n.

difference, vari-etas, etatis, f.

difficulty, ardü-um, i, n.
diligent, diligens, entis, adj. **Comp.: diligentior; Sup. diligentissimus.

diminish, to, min-uo, ŭi, utum, ŭere, 3. v. a.: Pass. min-tor, titus sum, ti. dirt, li mus, mi, m.

discharge, to, fungor, functus sum, fungi, 3. v. dep.

disclose, to, dē-tēgo, texi, tectum, tēgēre, 3. v. a.: Pass. dē-tēgor, tectus sum, těgi.

discuss, to, agit-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.: Pass. agit-or, atus sum, ari.

disease, morb-us, i, m.

1. disgraceful.turp-is, adj. Comp.: turpior; Sup. turpissimus.
2. disgraceful-act, flagit-lum, fi, n. disgrates, it, teett, teedut or tessum est, teedere, 2. v. a. impers.

dispatch, to, mitto, mīsi, missum, ittēre, 3. v. a.: Pass. mittor, missus

mittěre. sum, mitti.

dispatched, having been, missus, sa, sum, part. perf. of mittor. See to DISPATCH.

display (to view), to, pro-pono, positi, positum, ponere, 3. v. a.: Pass. proponor, positus sum, poni.
displease, to, dis-plic-eo, ui, itum,

ēre, 2. v. n.

disposed, better, běněvčlent-ĭor, ĭus,
comp. adj. See DISPOSED, WELL.
disposed, well, běněvčl-us, a, um,
adj. Sef Irreg. Comp.: běněvčlentior;
Sup.: běněvčlentissimus.

disposition, ingen-Yum, Yi, n.

dispute, a, controvers la, i.e., f. dissolve, to, dis-solvo, solvi, solutum, solvere, 3. v. a. dis-solvor, solutus sum, solvi.

distant, to be, ab-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. disturbance, a. 1. perturbă-tio, tionis, f.—2. tămul-tus, tūs, m.

ditch, fos-sa, sæ, f.

divine nature, divīn-Itas, Itātis, f. divinity, dīvīn-Itas, Itātis, f. do, to, ago, ēgi, actum, agēre, 3. v. a.:

Pass. agor, actus sum, agi.

do, about (or going) to, ac-tūrus, tūra, tūrum, part. fut. of ago. See to DO.

doe, a, cerv-a, æ, f.
dolphin, a, delphin-us, i, m.
done, to be or must be, fxci-endus,
enda, endum, gerundive of fic, v. pass.

done, having been, fac-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of fic, v. pass. irreg. doubtful, ambig-uus, ua, uum, adj. dove, a, columb-a, æ, f.

downcast, dēmis-sus, sa, sum, adj.

drama, a, fā-būla, būlæ, f. draw ashore, to, sub-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v.a.: Pass. sub-dūcor, ductus sum, duci.

dread, a, horr-or, ōris, m. dread, to, formīd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: Pass. formīd-or, ātus sum, āri.

dreadful, di-rus, ra, rum, adj. 🖅 Comp. dirior.

dress, a, vesti-tus, tūs, m.
drinking-cup, a, cibōr-iun, ii, n.
drive away, to, dē-pello, pūli, pulsum, pellērs, 3. v. a.: Pass, dē-pello, pulsus sum, pelli.

drive off, to, arc-eo, ui, no supine, ere, 2. v. a.: Pass. arc-eor, no perfect, ēri.

Dumnorix, Dumnor-ix, Igis, m.:-4 Gallic chieftain in the time of Casar. during, inter, prep. gov. acc. case. dust, pulv-is, eris, m.

duty, offic-Yum, Yi, n. dwell, to, hab-Yto, Ytatum,

řtăre, l. v. n. Dymas, Dym-as, antis, m.: — the father of Hecuba; also the name of a follower of Aneas.

 each, quisque, queque, quodque (gen.cujusque; dat.cuique), pron. indet.
 —As Subst.: Each one or person, quisque, cujusque, m.

each or each one (Of two); literque, litraque, utrumque (gen. litraque; dat. utrique) .- As Subst.: Of two: iterque. utriusque, m.

eager, av-idus, ida, idum, adj. ***
Comp.: avidior; Sup.: avidissimus.

early in the morning, mane, adv. earth, terr-a, æ, f.

easily, facil-à, adv.
easily, facillèn, adv.
făcillus; Sup. făcillime.
easy, făc-llis, le, adj.
făcillor; Sup. făcillimus.
must be, exéd-endus, eaten up, must be, exed-endus, enda, endum, gerundive of exedor, 3. v. pass.

economy, on domestic, economicus, a, um, adj. edge, ac-les, l&i, f.

Egypt, Ægypt-us, i, f.:—a country of Africa

eighty, octogintă, num. adj. indecl. 1. either. See on. 2. either (Of two); ütervis, üträvis, utrumvis (gen. ütriusvis, dat. ütrivis), pron. indef.

eject, to, ē-verto, versi, versum, vert-ere, 3. v. a.: Pass. ē-vertor, versus sum.

eloquence, elòquent-la, læ, f. eloquent, fa-cundus, cunda, cundum, lj. Kar Comp. facundlor; Sup. facundissimus.

embassy, an, lēga-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. emperor, impĕrā-tor, tōris, m. empty, vā nus, na, num, adj. Comp. vānior; Sup. vānissīmus.

endeavour, to, con-or, atus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.

1. endure (=bear), to, 1. féro, tüli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg.: Pass. féror, lātus sum, ferri.—2. per-féro, tüli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg.: Pass. per-feror, latus sum, ferri. 2. endure (=continue), to, perman-

to, si, sum, ere, 2. v. n.
3. endure, able to, pati-ens, entis, adj. Ser Comp. patientlor; Sup. patientissimus.

endured, to be, fer-endus, enda, endum, gerundive of feror, 3. v. pass.

enemy, hos-tis, tis, comm. gen.
engagement, præl-lum, il, n.
engrave, to, in-sculpo, sculpsi, sculptum, sculpère, 3. v.a.: Pass. in-sculpor, sculptus sum, sculpi.

enjoy, to, fruor, fructus sum, frui, 3.

Ennius, Enn-lus, li, m .: - the father of Roman poetry.

1. enough, satis, adv.
2. enough, to be, suf-ficio, fēci, fectum, ficere, 3. v. n.

entire, inivers-us, a, um, adj. entitle, to, in-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a.: Pass. in-scribor, scriptus sum, scribi.

entitled, to be, pass. of " to entitle." See to ENTITLE.

entreaties, preces, um, f. plur. epistle, an, épistòles, æ, f. Erèbus, Erèb-us, i, m.:—one of the names of the Lower World.

erect, to, ex-strŭo, struxi, structum, stručre, 3. v. a.: Pass. ex-strŭor, structus sum, strŭi.

err, to, err-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. especially, maxime, sup. adv.

estate, an, præd-ĭum, ĭi, n. eternal, æter-nus, na, num, adj.

Comp. seternior. Euphrätes, Euphrätes, is, m.: -- a river of Asia.

even, 1. vel, conj.—2. quidem, adv.
-3. etiam, conj.

even if, etiamsi, conj.

ever, unquam, adv. evil, māl-us, a, um, adj. — As Subst. an eni (= misfortune), malum, i, n. Comp. pējor; Sup. pessimus.

evolution, gyr-us, i, m. exceedingly, vehementer, adv. Comp. vehementius; Sup. vehementissime.

excel, to, ex-cello, cellăi, celsum, cellere, 3. v. n.
excellent, 1. præclăr-us, a, um, adj.

Comp. præclarior; Sup. præclarissimus. — 2. præstā bilis, bile, adj.

excellent, more, præstābil-for, fus, comp. adj. See excellent, no. 2.

excellent, most, opt-imus, ima, imum, sup. adj. Bar Pos. bonus; Comp. mělior.

1. except, nisi, conj.
2. except, præter, prep. gov. acc. case.
exempt, immûn-is. e, adj.
exert one's self, to, cert-o, āvi, ātum,

åre, 1. v. n.

exhausted, defess-us, a, um, adj.— As Subst. the exhausted, defessi, örum, m. plur.

exhortation, horta-men, minis, n. exist, to, sum, füi, esse, v. n. expectation, exspectă-tio, tionis, f. expedient, opus, adj. n. indecl. expedient, opus, adj. n. indecl. expel, to, pello, pëpüli, pulsum, pell-e, 3. v. a.: Pass. pellor, pulsus sum, pelli.

expeller, an, expul-sor, soris, m. exquisite, exim-lus, la, lum, adj.

extensive, ampl-us, a, um, adj.
Comp. amplior; Sup. amplissimus. extinguish, to, ex-stinguo, stinxi, stinctum, stinguere, 3. v. a.: Pass. exstinguor, stinctus sum, stingui.

eye, čc-ŭlus, ŭli, m. eyelid, palpë-bra, bræ, f.

face, 1. os, ōris, n.—2. vul-tus, tūs, m. faithful, fid-ēlis, ēle, adj. *** Comp. fīdēlior; Sup. fīdēlissīmus.

fall, to, cădo, cĕcldi, căsum, cădĕre,

fall forward, to, pro-cumbo, cübüi, no supine, cumbère, 3. v. n. fall upon, to, ad-grèdior, gressus sum, gredi, 3. v. dep. fallen upon, having, adgres-sus, sa, sum, part. perf. of adgredior. See to PALL UPON.

false, fal-sus, sa, sum, ad Comp. falsior; Sup. falsissimus. sum, adj.

fame, fa-ma, mæ, f.
family, gön-us, ëris, n.
far or far away, long-e, adv.
Comp. longius; Sup. longissime.

far as, as (=up to), tenus, prep. gov. abl. or gen. case.

far, by, long-è, adv. Comp.: longius; Sup.: longissime.

farewell, vale, imperat. pres. of valeo, 2. v. n.

fasting, a, Ined-Ia, Iæ, f. fate, fa-tum, ti, n.

father, a, pa-ter, tris, m.
Fathers, the (=Senators), Pa-tres,

trum, m. plur.
fatheriand, pătr-Is, Ise, f.,
favour, a, bendic-ium, ii, n.
favour, to, bland-Ior, Itus sum, Iri,

4. v. dep.

fear, a, met-us, us, m.
fear, to, tim-eo, ui, no supine, ere, 2.
v. a.: Pass. tim-eor, no perfect, eri.
l. feared, to be, Pass. of "to fear."

See to FEAR.

feared, metu-endus, enda, endum, gerundive of metuor, "to be feared."

fearing, 1. vere-us, nis, part. pres. of vereor, "to fear," 2. v. dep.—2. In § 140, 4, to be translated by gerund in do (or abl. of gerund). See to FEAR.

feed on, to, vesc-or, no perfect, i, 3. v. dep.

feeling (of the mind), an-imus, imi, m. feet. See FOOT.

fertile, fer-tilis, tile, adj. War Comp.: fertilior : Sup.: fertilissimus.

few, pauc-i, æ, a, adj. plur.

field, a. äger, ägri, m. field, a. little, ägel-lus, li, m. dim. fierce, fër-ox, öcis, adj. [33] Comp. : fëroclor; Sup.: fërocisalmus.

fight, a, pug-na, næ, f.

fight, to, pugno, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. n.:—It was being fought, i.e. a fight was being carried on, pugnābātur, v. pass. impers. indic. impert.
figure, a, for-ma, me, f.

ngure, a, 107-ma, me, f.
fill, to, im-plèo, plèvi, plètum, plère,
2. v. a.: Pass. im-plèor, plètus sum, plèri.
fill-up, to, ex-plèo, plèvi, plètum,
plère, 2. v. a.: Pass. ex-plèor, plètus, plèri.
filled, réfer-tus, ta, tum, adj.
Comp.: réfertior; Sup.: réfertissimus.

 fine (=thin or slender), těnū-is, e,
 adj. Comp. těnūior; Sup.: těnūissīmus.

2. fine (=beautiful), hönes-tus, ta, tum, adj. Comp.: hönestlor; Sup.: honestissimus

finger, dig-ïtus, ïti, m.
fire, ign-is, is (abl. igne and igni), m.
fire, to set on, in-cendo, cendi, censum, cendere, 3. v. a.: Pass. in-cendor,
census sum, cendi.

first, pri-mus, ma, mum, sup. adj. Comp. prior; no Pos.

first-man, the, prin-ceps, cipis, m.:— the title given to him whose name stood first on the roll of the Senate.

first-person=first-man. See FIRST-MAN

firstly, prim-um, adv.
fit, ap-tus, ta, tum, adj.
apttor; Sup.: aptissimus.

five, quinque, num. adj. indecl.

fixed on the point of, præfix-us, a, um, part. perf. of præfigor, 8. v. pass. flash, to, fulgeo, fulsi, no supine, fulgere, 2. v. n.

flatter, to, bland-for, itus sum, iri,

4. v. dep. flee, to, fügio, fügi, fügitum, fügere,

fleet, a, class-is, is, f.

flourish, to, vig-ĕo, ŭi, no supine, 2. v. n.

flowing along, flü-ens, entis, part. pres. of fluo, 8. v. n.

fodder (of cattle), pš-bůlum, bůli, n.
following (in time), post-črus, čra,
črum, adj. Comp.: postčrior; Sup.: postremus.

folly, stult-ĭtĭa, ĭtĭæ, f. food, pā-bŭlum, bŭli, n.

foot (of the body, or as a measure of length), pes, pëdis, m.

 for, enim, conj.
 for, 1. ad, prep. gov. acc. case.—2.
 pro, prep. gov. abl. case.—3. de, prep. gov. abl. case.

force, vis, vis, i.:—plur. vir-es, ium. force, vis, vis, i.:—plur. vir-es, ium. foreign, përëgr-Inus, Ina, Inum, adj.

foresee, to, pro-spicio, spexi, spectum, spicere, 3. v. a.: Pass. pro-spicior, spectus mm, spici.

forget, to, obli-viscor, tus sum, visci.

1

forgetful, 1. immëm-or, öris, adj.— 2. obli-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of oblivi-See to FORGET.

scor. See to FORGET.

1. former (person), ille, illius, masc. of pron. ille. See 1. THAT, no. 1.

2. former thing, the, illud, illius, neut. of pron. ille. See THAT.

Forojulium, Föröjül'-um, i, n.:—a town of Gaul. It is now called Fréjus. fortify, to, min-lo, ivi or il, itum, ire, 4. v. a.: Pass. min-lor, itus sum, ire.

īri

fortuitous, fort-ultus, ulta, ültum, adj.

fortunate, fortūn-ātus, āta, ātum, lj. 😥 Comp.: fortūnātior; Sup.: fortunatissimus.

fortune, fort-una, unæ, f. forum, för-um, i, n.

foster, to, al-o, til, itum and tum, ere, 3. v. a.: Pass. al-or, itus or tus sum, i. fought, it was being. See to Frest. founder, cond-itor, itoris, m.
1. four, quattor, num, adj. indecl.
2. four each, quater-nus, na, num, condition in the condition of the cond

num. distrib. adj.

fraud, fraus, fraudis, f.

1. free, liber, êra, êrum, adj. Est. Comp.: liberior; Sup.: liberrimus. 2. free, to, liber-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: Pass. liber-or, ātus sum, āri.

freed, must be, vacandum, gerundive from vaco, used with est as an impersonal passive verb.

freedman, libert-inus, ini, m. friend, a, amic-us, i, m. friendly, am-icus, ica, icum, adj. T Comp.: amicior; Sup.: amicisi-

friendship, ămīc-Itla, Itlæ, f.

from, 1. a or ab, prep. gov. abl. case.
-2. de, prep. gov. abl. case.—3. e or ex, prep. gov. abl. case. fruits (of the earth), frug-es, um, f.

fruitful, fë-cundus, cunda, cundum, ij. 1525 Comp.: fëcundior; Sup.: fēcundissīmus.

fugitive, a, fŭgï-ens, entis, part. pres. of fugio, used as a subst.

full, plē-nus, na, num, adj. Comp.: plēnisr; Sup.: plēnissīmus.

furnish, to, păr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: Pass. păr-or, ātus sum, āri.

Furnius, Furn-lus, li, m.:-a man's name.

further, long-ïus, comp. adj. Pos.: longe; Sup.: longissime.
future, the, fütur-um, i, n.

future things, fütür-s, örum, n.

Galatēa, Gālā-tēa, tēæ, f.:—a maiden's name.

Galba, Galb-a, se, m.:— a Roman name; especially one of the Roman emperors.

galley, lemb-us, i, m. garment, amic-tus, tus, m. garrison, præsid-lum, li, n.

gate, a., por-ta, tæ, f. gather in, to, per-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cipēre, 3. v. a.: Pass.: per-cipior, ceptus

sum, cipi.

gathering in, percipi-endus, enda, endum, gerundive of percipior, used by attraction in active force.

1. Gaul, a, Gall-us, i, m. 2. Gaul, Gall-ïa, ïæ, f. gave. See give.

gaze at, to, tu-ĕor, Itus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep.

general, a, dux, dŭcis, m. geometrical matters, geometr-ica, ĭcorum, n. plur.

geometry, gĕōmētr-Ya, Yæ, f. Germānicus, Germān-Yous, Yoi, m.:

-a Roman name get, to, nanciscor, nactus sum, nancisci, 3. v. dep.

get back, to, rĕ-cĭpĭo, cĕpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a.: Pass. rĕ-cĭpĭor, ceptus

sum, cipi. gift, a, 1. don-um, i, n.-2. mu-nus,

něřis, n.

girl, a, puel-la, læ, f. Gisgo, Gisg-o, onis, m.:—the name of a Carthaginian.

give, to, do, dědi, dătum, dăre, 1.
 a.: Pass. dor, dătus sum, dări.

2. give thanks, to. See to THANK.
3. give-up, to, trā-do, didi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a.: Pass. trā-dor, ditus sum,

Glaucus, Glauc-us, i, m .: - a seadeit

glide-down, to, dē-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. glided down, having, dēlap-sus, sa, sum, part. perf. of delabor. See to GLIDE DOWN.

glitter, to, rë-nīdëo, no perfect nor supine, nīdēre, 2. v. n.

supine, indere, 2. v. n.
glittering, coruse-us, a, um, adj.
globe, glob-us, i, m.
glory, glor-ia, ize, f.
Gnidos, Gnid-os, i, f.:—a city
Caria. It is now called Gnido. f.:-a city of

Caria. It is now called Grido.

1. go, to, čo, ivi or ii (isset, 3. pers. sing, subj. pluperf. by syncope for ivisset), itum, ire, v. n.—It is gone, itur, v. pass. impers. indic. pres.

2. go away, to, 1. šb-čo, ivi or ii, itum, ire, v. n.—2. e-vādo, vāsi, vāsum, vādēre, 3. v. n.

3. go forth, to, ex-ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum,

īre, v. n. go forward, to, antĕ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēděre, 3. v. n.

5. go to, to, ad-eo, Ivi or Yi, Ytum, īre, v. n.

6. go, to let, mitto, mīsi, missum, ittère, 3. v. a.: Pass. mittor, missus mittěre, sum, mitti.

7. go, to be let, Pass. of "to let go." See Go, to LET.

god, a, de-us, i, m.: plur. dii, dĕörum, and by syncope deûm. goddess, a, div-a, æ, f.

gold, aur-um, i, n.

gone. See GO.

gone, it is. See to Go. gone through, must be, perag-endus, enda, endum, gerundive of peragor, 3. v. pass.

good, bon-us, a, um, adj.-As Subst.: a. good (=prosperity), bönum, i, n.—b. goods (=property), böna, örum, n. plur. Comp.: mělior; Sup.: optimus.

good-will, völun-tas, tätis, f. graceful, decor-us, a, um, adj. grade, grad-us, üs, m.

gradually, paulštim, adv. grand, grand-is, e, adj. Sor Comp.: grandfor; Sup.: grandissimus, grandson, nepos, nepotis, m.

grant, to, 1. con-cèdo, cessi, cessum, cèdere, 3. v. a.: Pass. con-cèdor, cessus sum, cèdi.—2. per-mitto, misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a.: Pass. per-mittor, missus sum, mitti.

great, mag-nus, na, num, adj.: a. At a great price, or value, magni, elliptic gen. of price or value.—b. As Subst.: Great things, magna, frum, n. plur. 1828. Comp.: major; Sup.: maximus:—of greatest account, maximi, elliptic gen. of price or value.

greater price, at a, pluris, elliptic gen. of price or value; from plus, comp. of multus.

1. greatest, maxim-us, a, um, adj. See GREAT

2. greatestaccount, of. See GREAT. Greece, Græc-ïa, ïæ, f.:—a country of Southern Europe.

Greeks, the, Greeci, orum, m.:—the inhabitants of Greece. See GREECE.

grief, döl-or, öris, m.

grieves, it, pig-et, uit or itum est, ere, 2. v. n. impers.

ground, on the, humi, gen. of humus.

grove, něm-us, čris, n. I. guardian, custos, custodis, com.

gen.

gen.

2. guardian care. See 3. CARE.
guardianship, tūt-ēla, ēlæ, f.
guiti, scēl-ūs, ēris, n.
Gytheum, Gythē-um, i, n.:—a seaport of Laconia in ancient Southern
Greece. It is now called Pālēŏpŏlis.

had. See HAVE. hail, grand-o, inis, f. hair, cap-illus, Illi, m. half, dīmid-ium, li, n. hand, a, mă-nus, nus, f. hand, left, sinistr-a, &, f. hand-down, to, tra-do, didi, ditum, dere, 3. v. a.: Pass.: tra-dor, ditus sum, di.

happy, běā-tus, ta, tum, adj. Kor Comp.: běātior; Sup.: běātissimus. harbour, a, por tus, tus m.

hardy, dür-us, a, um, adj. Comp.: dürior; Sup.: dürissimus.

harm, mal-um, i, n.

harsh, ac-erbus, erba, erbum, adj. Hasdrubal, Hasdrub-al, alis, m.:—a Carthaginian general.

haste, celer-itas, itātis, f. haste, in, = hastily. See HASTILY. haste, to, proper-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. n.

hastily, celer-iter, adv. Bos Comp.:

hastily, celer-iter, adv. Comp.: cclerius; Sup.: cclerrine.
hasty, sübi-tus, ta, tum, adj.
hate, to, cdi, cdisse, v. defect.
hatred, öd-lum, il, n.
hawe, to, 1. häb-ëo, di, ftum, ëre, 2.
v. a.: Pass. häb-ëor, itus sum, eri.—2.
Est, sunt, or other third person of a tense
of sun, followed by a dative: in § 107 See to BE.

(c). See to BE.

1. he, 1. ille, gen. illius, pron. adj. as subst.—2. is, gen. ējus, pron. adj. as subst.—3, hic, gen. hujus, pron. adj. as subst.—4. In oblique cases sometimes expressed by reflexive pronoun. See HIM-SELF.

2. he himself. See SELP.
1. head (of the body), cap-ut, itis, n.
2. head (= leader), cap-ut, itis, n.
3. head (= chief thing), cap-ut, itis, n.

heal, to, med-eor, no perfect, eri, 2.

health (= salutation or greeting), sălus, sălūtis, f.

health, to be in (good), văl-ĕo, ŭi, Itum, ēre, 2. v. n.

hear, to, aud-lo, Ivi or li, Itum, ire, 4. v. a.: Pass. aud-lor, itus sum, Iri. heard, to be. See to HEAR.

1. hearing, the, audi-tus, tūs, m.
2. hearing, in § 141, 2, to be translated by gerund in di (or gen. of gerund). See to HEAR.

hearth, foc-us, i, m.

heaven, cœl-um, i, n.

heavy, grav-is, e, adj. Comp.: gravior; Sup.: gravissimus. hedge-in, to, sep-io, si, tum, ire, 4. v. a.: Pass. sep-ior, tus sum, iri.

heed, to, căveo, cavi, cautum, căvēre, 2. v. n. heeded, must be, cavendum, neut. gerundive from caveo; used with est as

an impersonal passive verb.

height, in (=high), al-tus, ta, tum, adj. Bar Comp.: altior; Sup.: altissimus.

heir, an, hēres, ēdis, m. and f. help, auxil-lum, ii, n. help, to, auxili-or, ātus sum, āri, 1.

v. dep. See SHE. her.

herb, herb-a, æ, f.

high, 1. al-tus, ta, tum, adj. Comp.: altfor; Sup.: altissImus.—2. super-us, a, um, adj. 53 Comp.: super-us, a, um, adj. 53 Comp.: super-us, super

high-souled, magnanim-us, a, um,

1. highest (=most lofty, also, great est), sum-mus, ma, mum, sup. adj. See HIGH.

highest (= most important), max-Imus, Ima, Imum, sup. adj. ESF Pos.: magnus; Comp. mājor. him, 1. See Hz.—2. In §§ 129, 129, to be translated by suā, abl. of possess.

pron. suus.

himself, 1. sui, pron. reflexive (same a both numbers. The acc. and abl. are in both numbers. The acc. and abl. are sometimes reduplicated; e.g. sese). -2. See SELF.

his own, or his, su-us, a, um, pron. reflexive. — As Subst.: his (own) men or his friends, shi, orum, m. plur.

hither, huc, adv.

hoary, cā-nus, na, num, adj. hold, to, těn-ĕo, ŭi, tum, ēre, 2. v. s.:

Pass. těn-čor, tus sum, ēri.

hold out, to, sus-tineo, tintii, tentum, tinere, 2. v. a.: Pass. sus-tineor, tentus sum, tĭnēri.

1. home, at, domi, gen. of domus.
2. home, or to one's home, domum,

acc. of domus.

3. home, from, domo, abl. of domus. homour, hon-or, oris, m. honourable, 1. Of persons, actions, etc.: a, honestus, ta, tum, adj. [3] C mp. honestor; Sup. honestissimus. — b, polcher, chra, chrum, adj. Comp. pul-chrior; Sup. pulcherrimus.—2. Of spoils: op-Imus, Ima, Imum, adj. opimior.

hope, spes, spei, f.
horrible, horridus, ida, idum, adj.

**Tomp. horridior.

horse, equ-us, i, m.

horseman, ĕqu-es, Itis, m.

hostage, obses, sidis, m.
hostile, infest-us, a, um, adj. EST
Comp. infestior; Sup. infestissimus.

hour, hôr-a, æ, f. house, 1. (=dwelling) dom-us, i or ûs,

f.—2. (=clan or family) gen-s, tis, f. how, 1. quid, adv.—2. quam, adv.:— how long ago, quam pridem. however, 1. tamen, adv.-2. modo,

adv. how long ago. See How, no. 2.

1. how much, quantus, ta, tum, adj.—a. In neut. sing. sometimes followed by a gen.—b. By how much, quanto, abl. of degree.

2. how much, by, 1. quanto. See 1. How MUCH.—2. quo, abl. of measure from qui, que, quod.

human, hum-anus, ana, anum, adj. humble, 1. hum-llis, ile, adj. Comp. humilfor; Sup. humillimus.—2. mod-feus, fea, feum, adj.

hundred, centum, num. adj. indecl. hunt, to, vēn-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.

hunter, vēnā-tor, tōris, m. hurdle, crā-tes, tis, f.

hurt, to, noc-eo, ŭi, Itum, ere, 2. v. n. husbandman, agricol-a, æ, m.

Hypanis, Hypan-is, is, m.:—the name of a follower of Æneas.

1. I, ego (gen. měi, dat. mihi), pron. subst .: - of me, nostri, gen. pl.

2. I myself, i-pse, psa, psum (gen. ipsīus, dat. ipsī), pron. adj. as subst. Ides, Id-us, uum, f. plur.

if, si, conj.

1. ignorant of, nesci-us, a, um, adj. ignorance about, to be kept in, cel-or, atus sum, ari, 1. v. pass.; followed by acc. of thing.

2. ignorant, to be, ne-scio, scivi or scii, scitum, scire, 4. v. a.

Herda, Herd-a, æ, f.:—a city of anc-

ient Spain. It is now called Lerida.

Hion, Ili-on, i.n.:—another name of Troy, a city of Asia Minor, which was taken by the Greeks after a siege of ten years.

ill, an, măl-um, i, n.

illustrious, 1. clā-rus, ra, rum, adj.
Comp. clārior; Sup. clārissimus.— 2. præclar-us, a, um, adj. Ref Comp. præclārior; Sup. præclārissimus. image, an, simulā-crum, cri, n.

imagine, to, cog-Ito, Itāvi, Itātum, Itāre, 1. v. a.: Pass. cog-Itor, Itātus, ĭtāri.

imbued, having been, perfü-sus, sa, sum, part. perf. of perfundor, 3. v. pa.88

imitate, to, Ym-Ytor, Ytatus sum, Ytari,

imitated, to be or must be, imitandus, nda, ndum, gerundive of imitor. immortal, immort-ālis, āle, adj.

impending, impende-ns, ntis, part, pres. of impendeo, 2. v. n. importance, it is, etc., of, interest, fuit, esse, v. impers.

important, it is, etc., inter-est, fuit, esse, v. impers.

importune, to, lac-esso, essivi or essĭi or essi, essītum, essĕre, 3. v. a.: Pass. lăc-essor, essītus sum, i.

impure, incest-us, a, um, adj. in, in, prep. gov. abl. case. inasmuch as, ut, adv. inclination, volun-tas, tātis, f.

increase in size, to, ac-cresco, crevi,

crētum, crescere, 3. v. n. indeed, quidem, adv.

indolent, pig-er, ra, rum, adj. 🖼 Comp. pigrior; Sup. pigerrinus.
infantry, pēd-ites, itum, m. plur.
inferior, min-or, us, comp. adj. 1827
Pos. parvus; Sup. minimus.

Pos. parvus; Sup. minimus.
influence, auctor-itas, itātis, f.
inform of, to, ēdčo-eo, ŭi, tum, ēre,
2. v. a.: Pass. ēdčo-eor, tus sum, ēri.
informed of, having been, ēdoctus, ta, tum, part. perf. of ēdčečor;
followed by acc. of thing. See to INFORM.
inhabit, to, in-cōlo, cōlūi, reluun,
cŏlēre, 3. v. a.: Pass. in-cŏlor, cultus sum,
cŏli.

cŏli.

inhabitant, an, incol-a, se, comm.

injury, injur-la, læ, f.

innocent, inson-s, tis, adj. inquire of, to, percont-or, atus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.

inquisitive, cur-losus, losa, losum, Comp. curiosior; Sup. curlosissimus.

inside, intra, prep. gov. acc. case. instruct thoroughly, to, edőc-éo, til, tum, ére, 2. v. a.: Pass. edőc-éor, tus sum, éri.

instructed, erudi-tus, ta, tum, adj. Comp. eruditior; Sup. eruditiss-Ym na.

interpose, to, inter-pono, posui, pos-itum, ponere, 3. v. a.: Pass. inter-ponor, positus sum, poni.

interposed, having been, interpos-itus, ita, itum, part. perf. of interponor. See to INTERPOSE.

interrupt, to, inter-imo, emi, emtum or emptum, imere, 3. v. a.: Pass, inter-

into, in, prep. gov. acc. case.
intrust, to, commend-o, avi, atum, are, l. v. a.: Pass. commend-or, atus, sum, ari.

invest, to, circum-sideo, sedi, sessum, sidere, 2. v. a.: Pass. circum-sideor, sessus sum, sideri.

investigate, to, co-gnosco, gnovi, gnitum, gnoscere, 3. v. a. (without acc. of nearer object): Pass. co-gnoscor, gnitus sum, gnosci.

inviolably, inviolate, adv.
Iphitus, Iphitus, ti, m.:—a man's

name. Ireland, Hibern-la, iæ, f. iron-weapon, ferr-um, i, n.

is. See to BE.

island, insul-a, æ, f.
issue, an, exi-tus, tus, m.
Italian, 1. Itäl-is, idis, adj. f.—2. Itāl-us, a, um, adj. Italy, Itāl-ia, iæ, f. its (=its own), sŭ-us, a, um, pron.

reflexive.

itself. See SELF. Iulus, Iul-us, i, m.: - the son of Æneas.

jewel, a, gem-ma, mæ, f. joined, commis-sus, sa, sum, part. perf. of committor, 8. v. pass. joke, to, lū-do, si, sum, děre, 3. v. n. journey, a, 1. i-ter, tiněris, n.—2.

VI-a, æ, f. Jove. See Jupiter.

joy, gaud-inm ii, n.
judge, a, jū-dex, dīcis, m.
judge, to, jūdīc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1.
v. a.: Pass. jūdīc-or, ātus sum, āri.

Judgment, jūdio-lum, ii, n. Jugurtha, Jūgurth-a, æ, m. Julian, Jūli-us, a, um, adj. June, of, Jūn-lus, ia, ium, adj.

Jupiter (er Jove), Jüpiter, Jövis, ...—the king of the gods in the heathen mythology.

justice, just-îtîa, îtîæ, f.

1. keep (=hold or confine), to, tenĕo, ŭi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a.: Pass. ten-ĕor, tus sum, ēri.

2. keep (=render), to, præ-sto, stiti or ståvi, stitum or ståtum, åre, 1. v. a.: Pass. præ-stor, stitus sum, ståri.

keep-off, to, arc-ĕo, ŭi, (Itum), ĕre,

kill, to, 1. co-cido, cidi, cisum, cidëre, 3. v. a.: Pass, oc-cidor, cisus sum, cidi.— 2. nèc-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.: Pass. nèc-or, atus sum, ari.

kindness, běněfíc-lum, li, n.

king, rex, regis, m.

- 1. know, to, 1. co-gnosco, gnōvi (inf. cognôsse by syncope for cognovisse), gnītum, gnoscire, 3. v. a.: Pass. co-gnoscor, gnītus sum, gnosci.—2. solo, scīvi or scīi, scitum, scire, 4. v. a.

2. know, to not, ne-solo, solvi or soli, soltum, scire, 4. v. s.
1. knowledge, scient-la, i.e., f.
2. knowledge of, without the, clam, prep. gov. abl. case.
known, 1. no-tus, ta, tum, adj. kar
Comp. notior; Sup. notissimus. — 2.
cogni-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of cognoscor.
See to KNOW. See to KNOW.

Labienus, Läblen-us, i, m.: — a general under Cæsar in Gaul.

1. labour, 1. lab-or, oris, m .- 2. opera, æ, f.

2. labour, to, lăbor-o, avi, atum, are,

Lacedæmon, Lacedæ-mon, mŏnis (acc. Lăcedæmŏna), f.:—otherwise called Sparta, the chief city of Laconia, a country of ancient Southern Greece.

Lacedæmonians, Lacedæmon-ii, iōrum, m .: - the inhabitants of Lacedemon. See LACEDÆMON.

land, terr-a, æ, f.

lands, 1. (=fields), agr-i, orum, m. plur.—2. (=countries), terr-æ, arum, f. plur.

large, very, max-imus, ima, imum, sup. adj. Pos.: magnus; Comp.: major.

late, post-ĕrus, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. 🖼 Comp.: postĕrĭor; Sup.: postrēmus.

 latter (person), hic, hūjus, masc. of pron. hic. See THIS.

2. latter thing, the, hoc, hūjus, neut.

of pron. hic. See THIS. launch, to, dē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a.: Pass. dē-dūcor, ductus sum, düci.

law, lex, lēgis, f. lawful thing, fas, n. indecl. lawyer, a, juris-consult-us, i, m. lay down, to, dē-pōno, pōsŭi, pōsitum,

ponere, 3. v. a.: Pass. de-ponor, positus sum, poni.

laying down, depon-endus, enda, endum, gerundive of deponor, in active force in gerundive attraction.

leader, dux, ducis, m. lead on, to (=persuade), per-suadeo, sušsi, sušsum, sušděre, 2. v. n.

lead out, to, ĕ-dūco, duxi, ductum, ūcĕre, 3. v.a.: Pass. ĕ-dūcor, ductus sum, düci.

leaf, fol-ĭum, ĭi, n.

learned, doctus, ta, tum. 23 Comp.: doct-for; Sup.; doctissmus. learning, doct-fina, ins. f. least, at, quidem, adv. leave, to, rë-linquo, liqui, lictam, linquer, 3. v. a.: Pass. rë-linquor, lictas sum, linqui.

led on, adductus, ta, tum, part. perf. of adducor, 3. v. pass.
left. See to LEAVE.

leg. crus, crūris, n.
leg.crus, crūris, n.
legion, lēg-lo, lōnis, f.
lengthy, long-us, a, um, adj. ES
Comp.: longfor; Sup.: longisamus.
Lentūlus, Lentūlus, i, m.:—a Roman

1. less, min-or, us, comp. adj.: a. In neut. sing. sometimes followed by gen.: minus mentis, less mind.—b. di a les price, minoris (elliptic gen. of price).

Comp.: parvus; Sup.: minimus.

2. less, minus, comp. adv. For: parvė; Sup.: minimė.

less, to make, min-uo, ui, utum, uere, 3. v. a.: Pass. min-uor, utus sum, ui.

letter (=epistle), litër-ee, arum, f. plur. liberal, libër-alis, ale, adj. libëralfor; Sup.: libëralissimus.

liberty, 1. (=freedom), liber-tas, tātis, f.—2. licentia, iæ, f.

lictor, lic-tor, töris, m. lie, to, jăc-eo, ŭi, Ytum, ēre, 2. v. n. lie slain, to, jăc-eo, ŭi, Ytum, ēre, 2.

life, 1. vit-a, æ, f.—2. æ-tas, tātis, f. light, 1. lü-men, mĭnis, n.—2. lux,

lūcis, f.

lightning, ful-men, minis, n. like, sim-ilis, ile, adj. Comp.: similior; Sup.: similimus.

likewise, čtřam, conj.

limb, ar-tus, tus, m. 1. little, par-vus, va, vum, adj.:-of little account or value, parvi, elliptic gen. of value.

Comp.: minor; Sup.: min-Imus:—of very little account, minimi, elliptic gen. of value. 2. little, parv-ŭlus, ŭla, ŭlum, adj.

dim. live, to, vīvo, vixi, victum, vīvěre, 8.

v. n.

1. living, viv-us, a, um, adj.
2. living, the, viv-endum, gerund in dum, or acc. of gerund, from vivo.
3. living, of, viv-endi, gerund in di or gen. of gerand, from vivo.

4. living, am = live. See to LIVE.

10, en, interj. followed by nom or acc.

lock (of hair), cap-illus, illi, m.
lofty, al-tus, ta, tum, adj. Ref Comp.:
altlor; Sup.: altissimus.

1. long, long-us, a, um, adj. Second: long long-us, a, um, adj. Second: long long volle), diu, adv. Second: diutis; Sup.: diutissime. longer (in time), diutius. Sec 2. Long.

1. look, a, vI-sus, süs, m.
2. look upon, to, in-tüeor, tültus
sum, tüeri, 2. v. a.

lose, to, ā-mitto, mīsi, missum, mitt-ēre, 3. v. a.: Pass. ā-mittor, missus sum, mitti.

loss, jac-tūra, tūræ, f.

love, am-or, oris, m.
love, to, 1. am-o, avi (inf. amasse by syncope for amavisse), atum, are, l. v. a.:
Pass. am-or, atus sum, ari.—2. di-ligo, lexi, lectum, ligère, 3. v. a.: Pass. di-ligor, lectus sum, ligi.

loved, di-lectus, lecta, lectum, part. perf. of diligor, 3. v. pass. lover, šmā-tor, toris, m. low, infer-us, a, um, adj. *** Comp.: inferior; Sup.: infimus or imus.

lowest, infi-mus or im-us, a, um, sup.

adj. See LOW.

Lugdünum, Lugdün-um, i, n. Lusitanian, a, Lüs'tan-us, a, um, adj.:—a man of Lusitania, now Portugal.

luxurious, luxuri-osus, osa, osum, adj.—As Subst.: The luxurious, luxuriosi, orum, m. plur. Est Comp.: luxuri-osior; Sup.: luxuriosissimus.

luxury, lux-us, üs, m. Lyconides, Lycon-ides, idæ, m.:—a man's name.

lying at intervals, interjec-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of interjicior, 3. v. pass.

a, Măcĕd-o, ŏnis, m.: Macedonian, a, Măced-o, onis, m.: a man of Macedon, a country bordering on ancient Northern Greece.

machine, māchīn-a, æ, f. made, to be, pass. of "to make." See

to MAKE. have, indic. perf. of "to made, have, in make." See to MAKE

madness, 1. insān-la, læ, f.—2. de-ment-ia. læ. f.

magistracy, măgistr-ātus, ātūs, m. maiden, 1. puel-la, læ, f.—2. vir-go,

ginis, f.

majesty, māj-estas, estātis, f.
make, to, 1. fāclo, fēci, factum, facēre,
3. v. a.: Pass. flo, factus sum, ffēri.—2.
ef-ffcto, fēci, fectum, flcēre, 3. v. a.: Pass. ef-ficior, fectus sum, fici.

making, făci-endus, enda, endum, gerundive from fio, used in active force in gerundive attraction.

man, 1. (= human being) ho-mo, minis, comm. gen.—2. (opp. to woman or to ordinary persons) vir, viri, m.
mangled, läc-er, ëra, ërum, adj. Manlius, Manl-Yus, Yi, m .: -- a Roman

manner, rī-tus, tūs, m.

manners, mor-es, um, m. plur.

1. many, mul-ti, te, ts, adj. plur.

-As Subst.: a. Many things, multa, orum, n. plur.—b. Many persons, multi, örum, m. plur.

2. many things, very, permult-a, orum, n. plur.

Marcellus, Marcel-lus, li, m .: - a Roman name.

Marcius, Marcius, ii, m .: -- a Roman

Marius, Mar-Ius, Ii, m .-- a Roman name

marry, to (of a woman), nubo, nupsi or nupta sum, nüběre, 3. v. n. marsh, păl-ūs, ūdis, f.

Martius, Mart-Ius, Ii, m .: - a Roman name.

Massic wine, Massic-um, i, n. master, 1. dom-inus, i.i., m. — 2. mag-ister, istri, m.

matron, matr-ôna, ônæ, f.

matter, res, rĕi, f.

massacre, cæd-es, is, f.
me, 1. See I.—2. In §§ 129, 129 a, to
be translated by meå, abl. of poss. pron.

mean, par-vus, va, vum, adj. Comp.: minor; Sup. minimus.

means, op-es, um, f. plur. meanwhile, interim, adv

meet with, to, con-gredior, gressus sum, grědi.

meeting, obvi-us, a, um, adj.: folld. by dat.

membrane, a, membrana, anæ, f. memory, memor-ia, iæ, f. men. See man.

mention, to, dico, dixi, dictum, dic-ere, 3. v. a.: Pass.: dicor, dictus sum, dici.

merchant, mercă-tor, treis, m.
Mercury, Merc-urius, drii, m.:—a
son of Jupiter and Maia; the messengur of the celestial deities.

Mesopotamia, Měsopotam-ia, iæ, f.: a country of ancient Asia between the rivers Euphrätes and Tigris.

met with, having, congres-sus, sa, sum, part. perf. of congredior. See to MEET WITH.

method, 1. mod-us, i, m .- 2. ra-tio, tĭōnis, f.

midway, měd-lus, la, ium.

1. military, militaris, are, adj.
2. military service, milita, is, f.
mina, a, mina, æ, f.:—a Greek sum
of money: in silver worth £4: in gold,

mind, 1. an-imus, imi, m.-2. men-s, tĭs, f.

mindful, mem-or, oris, adj.

1. mine. See MY.
2. mine, a, mětall-um, i, n.
Minerva, Minerva, ervæ, f.:—a goddess, who was said to have sprung fully armed from the head of Jupiter.

mire, con um, i, n.

miserable, mis-cr, čra, črum, adj.
Comp.: miserior; Sup.: miserr-Ĭmus.

misfortune, măl-um, i, n.

missile, tēl-um, i, n.
Mithridates, Mithridā-tes, tis, m.:
-king of Pontus, in Asia Minor.

modesty, půd-or, ôris, m. money, 1. nummus, i, m.—2. pěcu-nia, niæ, f.

month, men-sis, sis, m.

morals, mor-es, um, m.

morais, a. păl-us, ūdis, f.
1. more, sign of comparative degree.
2. more, plus, gen. pluris, adj. (with-

out masc. and fem. in sing.; also, without dat. and voc. sing.). See Pos.: multus ; Sup.: plūrimus.

3. more, 1. plùs, adv.: Pos. multhm; Sep. plurimum.—2. mag-is Sup. maxime.—3. amplius, adv. moreover, 1. et/am, conj.—2. quinětľam, conj.

1. mortal, mort-alis, ale, adj.
2. mortal, a, mortal-is, is, m.
1. most, sign of superlative degree.

2. most, plur-imus, ima, imum, sup. adj.:—Of most or very much value, plur-imi (elliptic gen. of price or value). See MUCH.

mother, a, ma-ter, tris, f.

mound, 1. (=a raised heap of earth), ag-ger, geris, m.—2. (= an earthen embankment round a camp) vall-um, i, n.

mount up to, to, suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdēre, 3. v. n.

mountain, a, mon-s, tis, m. mountain-ash-tree, a, or-nus, ni,f. mourn for, to, lügeo, luxi, luctum,

lügëre, 2. v. a. 1. much, multus, ta, tum, adj:— much or by much, multo, abl. of degree. Comp. plus; Sup. plurimus:—Of very much value, plurimi, elliptic gen. of

price.

2. much, too, nim-Yum, adv. mud, lü-tum, ti, n. multitude, a, mult-Ytūdo, Ytūdinis, f. Murena, Mūrčn-a, æ, m.—a Roman

Muse, Mus-a, æ, f.:—the Muses were nine goddesses, who were supposed to preside over the arts and sciences.

music, müsic-a, æ, f. Mutina, Mutin-a, æ, f.:-a town of

Cisalpine Gaul. It is now called Modena. my or mine, me-us, a, um, poss. pron.

—As Subst.: a. My property, meum, i, n.

-b. My friends, mei, frum, m. plur.
myself, I, ipse, ipsa, ipsum (gen.
ipsius, dat. ipsi), pron. adj., used as Subst.

dicere, 3. v. a.:—Pass. dicor, dictus sun, dici.—2. nomin-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: Pass. nomin-or, ātus sum, āri.
named, to be, Pass. of "to name." See to NAME.

Naples, Nčāpöl-is, is, f.:—a city of Italy. It is now called Naples.

narrow passage, a, angust la, le, f. (mostly plural).

nation, gen-s, tis, f. nature, na-tūra, tūræ, f.

naval, naut-Yous, Yoa, Youm, adj

1. near, prop-e, adv. **Comp.: propids; Sup. proxime.
2. near, 1. apud, prep. gov. acc. case.

-2. prope, prep. gov. acc. case.
3. near, 1. vic-inus, ina, inum, adj. Comp.: vicinior.—2. prop-inqu-us, a, um, adj. ESF Comp.: propinquior.

4. near, very, proxim-us, a, um, sup. adj. Comp.: propior. nearer, prop-ius, comp. adv. See 1.

necessary, necesse, n. adj. indecl.

neck, a, 1. coll-um, i, n.—2. cervix, vicis, f.

 need, öpus, n. indecl.
 need, to, eg-eo, ŭi, no supine, ere, 2. v. n.

neighbouring peoples, fin-ltimi, îtîmorum, m. plur. neither, neque (or nec), conj :-

neither ... nor, nec ... nec.
Nero, Ner-o, onis, m.:—the name of a Roman emperor.

never, n-unquam, adj.

nevertheless, tamen, adv. new, nov-us, a, um, adj. Bar Sup.: nŏv-issimus.

next (of time), proxim-us, a, um, sup. adj. Fos. obsolete; Comp. propfor.

niggardly, sord-idus, ida, idum, adj. ĭmus.

nigh, propter, prep. gov. acc. night, nox, noctis, f.

nine, novem, num. adj. indecl.

ninth, no-nus, na, num, adj.

1. no (=not any, none), n-ullus, ulla, ullum, (gen. nullius, dat. nulli), adj.

2. no (=nothing), nil, n. indecl.; followed by gen., as no harm, nil mall.
3. no (=not), 1. non, adv.:—no less. non minus.—2. nihil, adv.

4. no means, by, minim-è, sup. adj.
Pos.: parve; Comp.: minus.

5. no one (=nobody). See NOBODY. nobility, the, nobli-tas, itatis, f. noble, no-bilis, bile, adj. Comp.: nobilis; sup. nobilissimus.

nobody, nem-o, Inis, comm. gen. none, n-ullus, ulla, ullum (gen. nullus, dat. nulli), adj.

1. name, a, 1. nō-men, mĭnis, n.—
2. cognō-men, minis, n.
2. name, to, 1. dico, dixi, dictum,

1. name, to, 1. dico, dixi, dictum,

1. not, 1. non, adv.—2. ne, adv.—

not even, ne quidem, always with a word between them on which the force of neis thrown.—3. hand, adv.—4. Sometimes

rendered by the adjective nullus, in its proper case. See NONE

2. not at all, 1. nihil, in adverbial force.—2. nihilo, adv.

3. not to be at all, nullus esse; for nullus see NONE; for esse, see to BE.
nothing, ni-hil (contracted, nil), n.

indecl.

now, 1. jam, adv.—2. nunc, adv. nowhere, n-usquam, adv. Numa, Num-a, æ, m.:—one of the names of Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome.

Numantines, the, Numant-Ini, Ino-rum, m. plur.:—the inhabitants of Numantia, a city of ancient Spain.

numerous, frequ-ens, entis, adj. 1625 Comp.: frequentior; Sup.: frequentissimus.

Numidians, Numid-æ, arum, m. plur.:—the inhabitants of Numidia, a country of ancient Africa.

nurse, a, nutri-x, cis, f.
Nycteus, Nycteus, ei and cos, m.:
the father of Antiope.

nymph, a, nymph-a, æ, f.

O! O! interj.

oath, jusjūrandum, jurisjurandi, n. obey, to, ŏbēd-ĭo, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, īre,

observe, to, in-spicio, spexi, spectum, spicere, 3. v. a.: Pass. in-spicior, spectus sum, spici.

obtain, to, 1. ob-tineo, tinui, tentum, tinere, 2. v. a.: Pass. ob-tineor, tentus sum, tineri. — 2. impetr-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.: Pass. impetr-or, atus sum, āri.

occasion, ū-sus, sūs, m.

Octavius, Octāv-Ius, Ii, m.:—a man's name.

of, sign of gen. case.

1. off, 1. ab, prep. gov. abl. case.—2. ex, prep. gov. abl. case.
2. off (the coast of), apud, prep. gov.

offence, an, nox-a, æ, f.
1. old, vět-us, ěris, adj. ** Comp.:
větěrior; Sup.: věterrimus.

2. old age, senec-tus, tūtis, f. 3. old, growing, senesc-ens, entis, part. pres. of senesco, 3. v. n.

4. old, grown, vět-us, éris, adj. 1837 Comp.: větěrior; Sup.: věterrimus, 5. old man, sěn-ex, is, m.

on, in, prep. gov. acc. case.

one, thus, a, um (gen. unius; dat. uni), adj.—As Subst.: a. One person, unus, ius, m.—b. One (man)....another (man). See Another.

open, păte-ns, ntis, adj. Kar Comp.: patentior; Sup.: patentissimus.

opinion, an, sentent-la, læ, f. oppose, to, offero, obtuli, oblatum, offerre, v. s. irreg.: Pass. offeror, oblatus sum, offerri.

opposite, contra, prep. gov. acc. case.

or. aut, conj.; either . . . or, aut . . .

orător, ōrā-tōr, tōris, m.
Orcus, Orc-us, i, m.:—a name of the infernal regions.

order, to, jübčo, jussi, jussum, jübëre, 2. v. a.: Pass. jübčor, jussus sum, jübëri. origin, or igo, iginis, f.

originator, auc tor, toris, m.

ornament, ornă-mentum, menti, n. others, ăli-i, orum, m. plur. (adj. used as subst.).

Otho, Oth-o, onis, m .: - the name of a Roman emperor.

our, nos-ter, tra, trum, pron. poss. out of, ex, prep. gov. abl. case. outery, an, clam-or, oris, m.

outside, extra, prep. gov. acc. case. over against, 1. ob, prep. gov. acc. case.-2. contra, prep. gov. acc. case.

overcome, to be, or that may be, supera-bilis, bile, adj.

overturn, to, verto, verti, versum, vertere, 3. v. a.: Pass. vertor, versus sum, verti.

own. See self. ox, bos, bovis, comm. gen.

pace, pas-sus, süs, m. Pamphila, Pamphila, æ, f.:—a girl's name.

paper, chart-a, æ, f. pardon, a, věn-ĭa, ĭæ, f.

pardon, to, i-gnosco, gnovi, gnotum, gnoscere, 3. v. a.

parent, a, par-ens, entis, comm. gen.
1. part, a, par-e, tis, f.
2. part, to, dis-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungère, 3. v. a.: Pass. dis-jungor, junctus sum, jungi. 3. part, a (=character, person), per-

son-a, æ, f.

pass, to come to, flo, factus sum, fleri, v. pass. irreg.
passion, cupid-Itas, Itatis, f.

1. past, præter, prep, gov. acc. case.
2. past, præteri-tus, ta, tum, adj.
paternal, pater-nus, na, num, adj.
Pausanias, Pausani-as, æ, m.:—the
name of a celebrated Spertan general.

peacock, a, pav-o, onis, m. Pelias, Peli-as, æ, m.:—a follower of Æneas.

penetrated, that can be, penetra-bilis, bile, adj. Ber Comp.: penetrabilior.

1. people, popul-us, i, m.
2. people, common. See COMMO perceptible, sens-ibilis, ibile, adj. See COMMON.

perceptible, sens-ibilis, ibile, adj. percussion, ic-tus, tüs, m. perform, to, gĕro, gessi, gestum, gĕr-ĕre, 3. v. a.: Pass. gĕror, gestus sum, gĕri.

perfume, a., ungu-entum, enti, n. perhaps, fortasse, adv. 1. perish, to, për-ëo, ivi or ii, itum,

Persians, the, Pers-se, arum, m. person, a, hō-mo, minis, comm. gen.

persuadė, to, persuadėo, sušai, suš-sum, sušdėre, 2. v. n.:—To be persuaded, persušdėri, inf. pres. pass. in impersonal force.

Phidias, Phidias, æ, m.:—a celebrated sculptor of antiquity.

sculptor of antiquity.

physician, a., med-Icus, Ici, m.

pirate, a., pira-ta, tee, m.

pitties, it, miser-et, impers. pres. of
miser-eo, 2. v. n.

pity, to, 1. miser-eor, tus sum, eri,
2. v. dep. -2. miser-eor, no perfect nor supine, miserescere, 3. v. n.

supne, miserescre, o. v. fl.

1. place, a, löc-us, i, m.; plur. löc-i,
örum, m.; and löc-a, örum, n.

2. place after, to, post-pōno, pōsii,
pŏsitum, pōnēre, 3. v. a.: Pass. postpōnor, pŏsitus sum, pōni.
place forth, to, prō-pōno, pŏsii,
pŏsitum, pōnēre, 3. v. a.: Pass. prō-pōnor,
vŏsitus sum, pōni.

positus sum, poni.

placed beneath, suppos-itus, ita, itum, part. perf. of supponor, 3. v. pass.

plain, a, camp-us, i, m.
plan, a, consti-lum, ii, n.
play, to, lū-do, si, sum, dĕre, 3. v. n.
playing, the, lūd-endum, gerund in
dum (or acc. of gerund), from ludo. See to PLAY.

please, to, plac-eo, ti, Itum, ere, 2.

pleasing, grā-tus, ta, tum, adj. Wordon, grātior; Sup.: grātissīmus. pleasure, võlup-tas, tātis, f. Pliny, Plini-us, i, m.:—a man's name,

plough, to, ăr-o, âvi, âtum âre, l. v. a.: Pass. ăr-or, âtus sum, ări. pluck forth, to, ê-veilo, veili and vulsi, vulsum, veilere, 3. v. a.: Pass. êvellor, vulsus sum, velli.

poet, a, poet-a, æ, m. Polyænus, Polyæn-us, i, m.:—a man's name.

Pompey, Pompeĭ-us, i, m.:—a Roman name; especially Pompey, surnamed the Great, the celebrated Roman triumvir.

poor, pau-per, peris, adj. Res Comp.:

pouperfor; Sup.: pauperrimus.
position, grad-us, ūs, m.
possess, to, 1. pos-sidėo, sėdi, sessum,
sidėre, 2. v. a.: Pass. pos-sidėor, sessus sum, sidēri.-2. hab-eo, ŭi, Itum, ēre, 2. v.a.: Pass. hab-čor, itus sum, ēri. possession of, to get, pot-ior, itus

posterity, poster-i, orum, m. plur.
Postumius, Postum-ius, ii, m.:—a Roman name.

pour on or upon, to, super-fundo, fudi, fusum, fundere, 3. v. a.: Pass. superfundor, fusus sum, fundi.

l. power, 1. pôtes-tas, tātis, f.—2. pôtent-la, læ, f.—3. ôp-es, um, f. plur.
2. power of, in the, pônes, prep. gov.

acc. case. powerful, 1. pot-ens, entis, adj. 🖼 Comp.: potentior; Sup.: potentissimus. Comp.:

powerless, im-potens, potentis, adj. entissimus.

practice, 1. ar-s, tis, f.-2, ti-sus, sūš, m.

praise, laus, laudis, f.

pray, to, or-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.: Pass. or-or, atus sum, ari.

prayers, prec-es, um, f. plur.
precede, to, antë-cedo, cessi, cessum,
cedere, 3. v. n.: followed by acc, dependent on the prep. ante in the verb. prefer, to, antë-fëro, tüli, lätum, ferre, v. a. irreg.: Pass, antë-fëror, lätus

sum, ferri. im-mātūrus, mātūra,

premature, mātūrum, adj. prepare, to, 1. com-paro, paravi, paratum, parare, 1. v. a.: Pass. compăror, părătus sum, părări.—2. ap-piro, părăvi, părătum, părăre, 1. v. a.: Pass. ap-păror, părătus sum, părări. presence of, in the, pălam, prep.

gov. abl. case.

present, præs-ens, entis, adj.

present, a, dō-num, ni, n.
 present, a little, munus-călum,

cŭli, n.

4. present, to be, 1. ad-sum, füi, esse, v. n.—2. inter-sum, füi, esse, v. n. 5. present to (=to make a present of), don-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.: Pass. don-or, ātus sum, āri.

presently, mox, adv. preserve, to, serv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: serv-or, ātus sum, āri.

price, pre-tĭum, tĭi, n. pride, sŭperb-ĭa, ĭæ, f. prince, prin-ceps, cipis, m. proceeds (=income), redi-tus, tas,

nunti-or, ātus sum, āri.

produce, to, gener-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.: Pass. gener-or, atus sum, ari. produced, to be, pass. of "to produce." See to PRODUCE.

productions (of the earth), frug-es,

um, f. plur. profit, to, prō-sum, fŭi, desse, v. n. profitable, fructu-čsus, čsa, čsum, adj. KN Sup.: fructučsissimus.

property, 1. bon-a, orum, n. plur.— 2. res, rei, f.

property of, to be the, sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. (folld. by gen. case).
protect, to, tŭ-čor, ĭtus sum, ĕrl, 2.

v. dep. province, provinc-la, læ, f.

prudence, prüdent is, is, f. public, publ-icus, ica, icum, adj. Publius, Publi-us, i, m.:—a Roman name.

purchased, to be, or that may be, ven-ālis, āle, adj.

pure, pu-rus, ra, rum, adj. *** Comp.: purior; Sup.: purissimus.

purple, purpur a, æ, f. purpose, caus-a, æ, f.: - f purpose, abl. causa, folld. by a gen. f.: - for the

pursue, to, in-sequor, sequutus sum, sĕqui, 3. v. dep.

queen, a, rēg-Ina, Inæ, f. question about, to, inter-rŏg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a.: Pass. inter-rŏg-or, ātus sum, āri.

quickly, cëlëriter, adv. Comp.: cëlërius; Sup.: cëlerrime.
Quirinus, Quirinus, i, m.:—a name of

Romulus. Quirites, Quirit-es, Yum, m. plur.:-a name of the Roman people.

race, gen-us, eris, n.
raise, to, tollo, sustăli, sublătum,
tollere, 3. v. a.: Pass. tollor, sublătus sum, tolli.

ran. See RIIN.

rashness, temer-itas, itātis, f.

rather, pot-lus, comp. adv. Kar Sup.: potissimė or potissimum.

ratify (a law), to, sancio, sanxi, sanctum, sancire, 4. v. a.: Pass. sancior, sanctus sum, sanciri.

read, to, lego, legi, lectum, legere, 3. v. a.: Pass. legor, lectus sum, legi.

ready (of money), præs-ens, entis, adj.

reason, caus-a, æ, f.
receive, to, ac-cipio, cēpi, ceptum,
cipere, 3. v. a.: Pass. ac-cipior, ceptus sum, cipi.

reckon, to, numer-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.: Pass. numer-or, atus sum, ari.

reckon-up, to, ē-numēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: Pass. ē-numēr-or, ātus sum, āri.

recollect, to, record-or, atus sum, āri, 1. v. dep

recollection, memor-Ia, i.e., f.
recover, to, 1. re-ciplo, cepi, ceptum,
cipere, 3. v. a.: Pass. re-ciplor, ceptus
sum, cipi.—2. re-ciper-o, avi, atum, are,
1. v. a.: Pass. re-cuper-or, atus sum,

refer, to, re-fero, tuli, latum, ferre, v. a. irreg.: Pass. re-feror, latus sum, ferri.

region, reg-io, lonis, f.

regret, desider-lum, li, n.

reject, to, repudi-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.: Pass. repudi-or, atus sum, ari. rejoice, to, gaudeo, gavisus sum, gaudere, 2. v. semi-dep. n.

relate, to, memor-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.: Pass. memor-or, atus sum, ari.

release, to, re-lax-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.: Pass. re-lax-or, atus sum, ari. relying, fre-tus, ta, tum, adj.

remain, to, man-eo, si, sum, ère, 2.

remaining, reliqu-us, a, um, adj. remember, to, 1. memin-i, isse, v. defect.—2. remin-iscor, no perfect, isci,

3. v. dep. remembering, reminiscens, entis, part. pres. of reminiscor. See to RE-

MEMBER. remembrance, měmŏr-ĭa, ĭæ, f. remind, to, ad-mōn-ĕo, tii, itum, ēre. 2. v. a.: Pass. ad-mōne-ör, itus sum, ēri. remove, to, sum-mövĕo, mōvi, mō-

tum, movere, 2. v. a.: Pass. sum-moveor, mōtus sum, mŏvēri.

render, to, 1. red-do, didi, ditum, dee, 3. v.a.: Pass. red-dor, ditus sum, di.

—2. ef-ficio, feci, fectum, ficere, 3. v.a.: Pass. ef-ficior, fectus sum, fici. renown, glor-ia, iæ, f.

renowned, 1. no-tus, ta, tum, adj. Comp.: notior; Sup.: notissimus 2. præ-clārus, clāra, clārum, adj. Kar Comp.: præclārior; Sup.: præclārissimus. repents, it, pæn-ltet, ltuit, ltere, 2. v. n. impers.

reply, to, re-spondeo, spondi, sponsum, spondere, 2. v. n.

repose, ôti-um, i, n. reputation, fā-ma, mæ, f.

request, to, pet-o, ivi or ii, itum, ere, 3, v. a.: Pass. pet-or, itus sum, i.

require, to, 1. posco, poposci, no supine, poscere, 3. v. a.: Pass. poscor, no perfect, posci.—2. postil-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a.: Pass. postul-or, atus sum, āri.

resist, to, rë-sisto, stiti, no supine, sistëre, 3. v. n. resolve, to, dë-cerno, crëvi, crëtum, cernëre, 3. v. a.: Pass. dë-cernor, crëtus sum, cerni.

1. rest, the, cētěr-i, ōrum, m. plur. (adj. used as subst.).

2. rest of (=remaining), ceter-i, se, a, adj. plur.

restrain, to, 1. pro-hib-eo, ŭi, itum, ere, 2. v.a.: Pass. pro-hib-eor, itus sum, ēri.—2. re-primo, pressi, pressum, primere, 3. v.a.: Pass. reprimor, pressus sum, primi.

prini.
retain, to, 1. ten-eo, ui, tum, ex.,
2. v. a.: Pass. ten-eor, tus sum, eri.—2.
Avent tentum, tinere, 2. v. a.: Pass, re-tineor, tentus sum, tineri,

retrieve, to, re-par-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. Pass. re-paror, atus sum, ari, return, to, 1. red-eo, rvi or ii, tum, ire, v, n.—2. re-vertor, versus sum, verti, 3. v. dep.

reverence, to, colo, colti, cultum, colere, 3. v. a.: Pass. color, cultus sum, coli.

revile, to, măle-dico, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v. n.

reward, a, merc-es, ēdis, f.
Rhine, Rhēn-us, i, m.:—a river ermany. It is now called the Rhine. a river of Germany. rich, op-ulentus, ulenta, ulentum, adj. Comp.: optilentfor; Sup. optilent-

riches, 1. cop-ise, Yarum, f. plur.:—2. dryt-ise, Yarum, f. plur. right, jūs, jūris, n. right-hand, dextër-a, æ, or dextr-a,

æ, f e, mā-tūrus, tūra, tūrum, adj. Comp.: mātūrior; Sup.: mātūrripe, issīmus and maturrīmus.

river, a, flü-men, minis, n. rod, a, virg-a, æ, f. Rome, Rom-a, æ, f.

Roman, Rom-anus, ana, anum, adj. Romans, the, Roman-i, orum, m.

plur.

Romülus, Rom-ülus, üli, m.:--the founder of Rome .

rose-garland, ros-a, æ, f.
rough, horr-idus, ida, idum, adj.
Comp.: horridior.

rout, to, pello, pepuli, pulsum, pell-ere, 3. v. a.: Pass. pellor, pulsus sum,

pelli. route, Y-ter, tineris, n. rugged, hirsū-tus, ta, tum, adj. Comp.: hirsūtior.

rule, to, rēgo, rexi, rectum, rēgēre, 3. v. a.: Pass. rēgor, rectus sum, rēgi. rule over, to, impēr-īto, itāvi, Itā-tum, ītāre, 1. v. n.

run, to, curro, cucurri, cursum, currere, 3. v. n.

Sabinus, Sabīn-us, i. m.:—a Roman

1. sacred, săcer, săcra, săcrum, adj. 25 Comp.: săcrior; Sup.: săcerrimus. 2. sacred rites, săcr-a, orum, n. plur.

safe, 1. salv-us, a, um, adj. — 2. in-colum-is, e, adj. 1625 Comp.: incolimior.

safety, sălus, sălūtis, f. said. See to say.

said. sail, to, nāv-Igo, Igāvi, ātum, āre, 1.

sailing, in § 141, 2, to be translated by gerund in di (or gen. of gerund). See to SATE

Sălămis, Sălăm-is, înis, f.:—an island in the Saronic Gulf. It is now called Coluri.

sally-forth, to, e-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpere, 3. v. n.

salute, to, sălut-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: Pass. sălut-or, ātus sum, āri.

same, Idem, čădem, Idem (gen. čjusdem, dat. čīdem), pron. adj. — As Subst.: The same man or person; idem, ejusdem, m. -To the same point, eodem, adverbial abl.: to that same point, eodem illo. See 1. THAT, no. 1, c.

Sardinian, Sard-ous, oa, oum, adj sated, sat-ur, ura, urum, adj. Kar Comp.: saturior.

satisfy, to, sătis-făcio, fēci, factum,

Saturn, Sa-turnus, turni, m.:-an ancient Italian deity, the fabled father of Jupiter.

saw. See see. say, to, 1. dico, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v. a.: Pass. dicor, dictus sum, dici.— 2. inquio or inquam, v. def. — 3. alo, v. def.:— sayest thou? ain? = aisne, 2. pers. sing. of aio, with ne enclitic added.

sayest thou. See to SAY, no. 3. Scipio, Scip-Io, Ionis, m.: — a Roman name.

scourge, to, cædo, cĕcīdi, cæsum, cædere, 3. v. a.: Pass. cædor, cæsus sum, cædi.

scourged, to be, pass. of "to scourge." See to scourge.

scout, a, explora-tor, toris, m.
Scythia, Scyth-Ia, is, f.:—a country
of Northern Europe and of the adjoining territory in Asia.

Scythians, the, Scyth-se, ārum, m.:

— the inhabitants of Scythia. See

SCYTHIA.

1. sea, măr-e, is (abl. mari), n. 2. sea, măr-Itimus, Itimum. adj.

adj.
sea-weed, alg-a, æ, f.
season, a, tempes-tas, tātis, f.
secretly, clām, adv.
sedition, sēd-i-tio, tionis, f.
see, to, vidēo, vidi, visum, vidēre, 2.
v. a.: Pass. vidēor, visus sum, vidēri.
seek, to, 1. pēt-o, ivi or ti, itum, čre,
3. v. a.: Pass. pēt-or, tius sum, i.—2.
opero. ousavi. ousatium. ousarēra. 3. quæro, quæsivi, quæsitum, quærëre, 3. v.a.: Pass. quæror, quæsitus sum, quæri. seem, to, vidĕor, visus sum, vidĕri,

2. v. pass. Sejanus, Sējān-us, i, m.:—a Roman name

select, to, lego, legi, lectum, legere, 3. v. a.: Pass. legor, lectus sum, legi. self, ipse, ipsa, ipsum (gen. ipsius, dat. ipsi), pron. adj.; used with the pronouns ego, tu, etc.; or alone as a sub-

stantive. sell, to, ven-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a.: Pass. ven-dor, dĭtus sum, di.

senate, the, sen-atus, atus, m. send, to, mitto, misi, missum, mitt-ere, 3. v. a.: Pass. mittor, missus sum, mitti.—To send health (=to send a saluta tion or greeting), do salutem, i.e. do, dědi, dătum, dăre, 1. v. a.: Pass. dor, dă sum, dari. For salutem, see HEALTH. 1. v. a.: Pass. dor, dătus

send-back, to, re-mitto, mīsi, mis-sum, mittere, 3. v. a.: Pass. re-mittor, missus sum, mitti.

send-down, to, dē-mitto, mīsi, mis-sum, mittere, 3. v. a.: Pass. dē-mittor, missus sum, mitti.

send-forth, to, ē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a.: Pass. ē-mittor, missus sum, mitti.

send-forward, to, præ-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a.: Pass. præ-mittor, missus sum, mitti.

sending, of, mittendi, gerund in di

(or gen. of gerund), from mitto. See to

Senones, Sĕnŏn-es, um, m. plur.: - a people of Gaul.

sent down, de-mis-sus, sa, sum, part. perf. of demitto. See to SEND DOWN.

sentinel, a, vigil, vigilis, m.

1. separate, to, dis-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungere, 3. v. a.: Pass. dis-jungor, junctus sum, jungi.

2. separate violently, to, di-vello, velli or vulsi, vulsum, vellere, 3. v. a.:

veni or vuisi, vuisum, venere, 3. v. a.: Pass. di-vellor, vulsus sum, velli: separated, rėmô-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of removeor, 2. v. pass. seriously, seri-ò, adv. servant, a, fămil-us, i, m. servince blo sălut ăris âre adi. 8787

serviceable, sălut-aris, are, adj. 1835

Comp.: sălutărior. Servilius, Servil-Yus, Yi, m .: - a Roman

name sesterce, a, num-mus, mi (gen. plur.

nummum for nummorum), m. set out, to, pro-ficiscor, fectus sum, ficisci, 3. v. dep.

settle, to, con-stituo, stitui, stitutum, stituere, 3. v. a.: Pass. con-stituor, stituus sum, stitui.—It had been settled, con-

stitūtum erat, indic. pluperf. impers. 1. settled, to be, Pass. of "to settle." See to SETTLE.

2. settled, it had been. See to SETTLE.

settling, compon-endus, enda, endum, gerundive of componor, 3. v. pass.; used in active force by attraction.

seven, septem, num. adj. indecl. severe, grav is, e, adj. Comp.: gravior; Sup.: gravissimus. shade, umbr-a, æ, f.

shames, it, pud-et, uit or itum est, ere, 2. v. n. impers.

she, 1. ill-a, lus, f. pron. as subst. See THAT.--2. ča, čjus, f. pron. as subst. See

shew, to, os-tendo, tendi, tensum or tentum, tendere, 3. v. a.: Pass. os-tendor,

tensus or tentus sum, tendi.
ship, a, nāv-is, is, f.
shore, the, li-tus, tŏris, n.

shout, a loud, clamor, oris, m. Sicily, Sicil-la, ise, f.:—an island in the Mediterranean Sca.

sick, to be, ægröt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.

1. side, a, lăt-us, ĕris, n.
2. side of, on this, 1. cis, prep. gov. acc. case.—2. citra, prep. gov. acc.

sight, a, spectā-cūlum, cūli, n. signify, to, dē-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg.: Pass. dē-fēror, lātus sum, ferri.

silence, silent-lum, li, n.
Silius, Sil-lus, li, m.:—a Roman name.
silver, arg-entum, enti, n. six, sex, num. adj. indecl. sixth, sex-tus, ta, tum, num. adj.

skilful, soll-ers, ertis, adj. Comp.: sollertfor; Sup.: sollertissimus. skilled, sci-ens, entis, adj. Comp.: scientisrimus.

skin, pell-is, is, f. slaughter, cæd-es, is, f.

slave, a, serv-us, i, m.

slavery, serv-Itus, Itūtis, f. slay, to, occido, cidi, cisum, cidere, 3. v. a.: Pass. oc-cidor, cisus sum, cidi. sleep, som-nus, ni, m.

sleep, to, dorm-io, Ivi or ii, Itum, Ire,

sleeper, a, dormi-ens, entis, m. (part. pres. of dormio, used as a subst.)

slow, tar-dus, da, dum, adj. Kor Comp.: tardior; Sup.: tardissimus.

1. small, parv-us, a, um, adj.—As Subst.: Small things, parv-a, orum, n. plur. Subst.: Sup. minmiis.

2. small amount, of, pardm, adv.

snow, nix, nivis, f.

1. so, 1. Ita, adv.—2. sic, adv.—3.
In comparisons; tam, adv.

2. so great, tan-tus, ta, tum, adj.

3. so long, tamdiu (or separately tam

diu).

4. so many, tot, num. adj. indecl.
5. so much, tan-tus, ta, tum, adj.:
a. In neut. sometimes followed by gen.
case.—b. By so much, tanto, abl. of
degree.—c. Of so much value, tanti,
elliptic gen. of price or value:—of so
much value... as, tanti... quanti.
6. so much, or by so much, a.
tanto. See 5. so MUCH.—b. eo, abl. of
measure from is ea.

measure, from is, ea, id.
Socrates, Socrates, is, m.: — an Socrates, Socrat-Athenian philosopher.

soft, mol-lis, le, adj. Comp.: mollior; Sup.: molliseimus.

soft, most, mollissim-us, a, um, sup. adj. See sort.

soil, the, ter-ra, ræ, f. soid, to be, věn-čo, ivi or ii, itum, ire, 4. v. n.

soldier, mil-es, itis, comm. gen. soldier, fellow-, commilito, onis, m.

soldiery, mil-es, itis, comm. gen. sole (of the foot), plan-ta, tæ, f. somebody, aliquis (gen. alicujus, dat. alicui), indef. pron. subst. m.

some one (=somebody). See some-

something, aliquid (gen. alicujus, dat. alicui), indef. pron. subst. n. son, fi-lius, lii, m.

son, in-law, gen-er, ëri, m.
sort, of what, quā-lis, le, adj.
soul, ān-imus, imi, m.
South-wind, Nöt-us, i, m.
space, spāt-ium, ii, n.
spacions, spāt-ösus, čes, čeum, adj.
Spacions: spātičsior; Sup.: spātičs-

spare, to, parco, pěperci or parsi, parcitum or parsum, parcere, 3. v. n.

speak, to, dico, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v. a.: Pass. dicor, dictus sum, dici.

spear, a, hast-a, æ, f. speech, örå-tio, tiönis, f. spirit, an-imus, imi, m.

spoil, a. spol·lum, n. spoken. See sprak. sportive, lasc-ivus, iva, ivum, adj. Comp.: lascivior; Sup.: lasciv-

spot (=place), loc-us, i, m.; in plur. loc-i, orum, m.; and loc-a, orum, n. spouse, con-jux, jūgis, comm. gen.

sprang. See to SPRING. spring, to, or-for, tus sum, Iri, 3. and

4. v. dep.

sprung (having), 1. crē-tus, ta, um, part. perf. of cresco (only thus found) .- 2. gen-Itus, Ita, Itum, part. perf. of gignor, 8. v. pass. - 3. or-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of orior. See to SPRING.

stag, a, cer-vus, vi, m.
1. stand, to, sto, stěti, stětum, stěre, 1. v. n.

2. stand by, to, as-sisto, stiti, no supine, sistère, 3. v. n.

3. stand beside, to take (= to stand p). See to STAND BY.

standing, were, stabant; 3. pers. plur. indic. imperf. of sto. See to STAND.

standard, sig-num, ni, n. star, astr-um, i, n.

state, a, civ-Itas, Itatis, f.

Stator, Stă-tor, tôris, m.:—an epithet of Jupiter, from his having been regarded as the delty who caused fugitives to stop their flight.

statue, 1. simula-crum, cri, n.—2. statu-a, se, f.

stay, to, com-moror, moratus sum, morari, l. v. dep.

Sthenelus, Sthen-Elus, eli, m.:—a

man's name.

still, tamen, adv.
stinking, pūt-Idus, Ida, Idum, adj.
Comp.: pūtIdIor; Sup. pūtIdissimus. stream, a, am-nis, nis, m.

strength, vis, vis, f.; plur. vir-es,

strike, per-cutio, cussi, cussum, cutère, 3. v. a.: Pass. percutior, cussus sum, căti.

strip off, to, de-traho, traxi, tractum, trăhere, 3. v. a.: Pass. de-trăhor, tractus sum, trăhi.

stripe, a, ver-ber, beris (nom., voc., acc. and cat., sing. not found), n.

stripped, nu-dus, da, dum, adj. strive, to, cert-o, avi, atum, are, 1.

v. n. striving, certa-ns, ntis, part. pres. of certo. See to STRIVE.

studious, stŭdĭ-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj.

Tomp.: stŭdĭosĭor; Sup.: stŭdĭnà) ösiselmus.

study, stud-Yum, u, n. succeed, to, suc-cedo, cessi, cessum, cedere, 8. v. n.

succes-sor, soris, m.

sudden, 1. repent-inus, ina, inum adj.—2. improvi-sus, sa, sum, adj. 13 Comp.: improvisior.

suddenly, repente, adv.
Suctonius, Sucton-lus, II, m.:—the
name of the biographer of the first twelve emperors of Rome. suffer, to (=allow), sino, sivi, situm,

sĭněre, 3. v. a

suffered, having (=having painfully endured), pas-sus, sa, sum, part. perf. of patior, 3. v. dep.

suffice, to, suf-ficio, feci, fectum, fîcere, 8. v. n.

suited, accommodă-tus, ta, tum, adj.
Comp.: accommodătior; Sup.: accommodatissimus.

Sulla, Sull-a, æ, m.:—a celebrated Roman dictator.

summer, æs-tas, tātis, i

sun, the, sol, solis, m. suppose, to, arbitr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep.

supreme, sum-mus, ma, mum sup. ij. Pos.: superus; Comp.: supadj. črior.

surpass, to, 1. antě-cědo, cessi, cessum, cěděre, 8. v. a.—2. supěr-o, avi, ātum, āre, l. v. a.: Pass.: super-or, ātus sum, āri.

suspect, to, suspic-or, atus sum, ari, v. dep.

swear, to, jur-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. n.

swift, vel-ox, ocis, adj. W Comp.: vēlocior; Sup.: vēlocissīmus.

swifter, oci-or, us, comp. adj. Fos. not found; Sup.; ocissimus. swiftest, vělocissím-us, a, um, sup.

adj. See swift. swimming, for, nata-ndo, gerund in do or dat. of gerund from nato, 1.

sword, a, 1. ens-is, is, m.-2. gladĭus, ĭi, m.

Sybaris, Sybar-is, is (acc. Sybarin), m.: the fictitious name of a Roman youth. Sylvia, Sylv-ia, iæ, f.: — a woman's

Syracuse, Syracus-e, arum, f. plur.: -the chief city of Sicily.

Tables, the (Twelve), Tab-ulæ, ŭlarum, f. plur.

 take, to, căpio, cepi, captum, căpre.
 v. a.: Pass. căpior, captus sum, ĕre. căpi.

2. take possession of, to, capio. See 1. to TAKE.

talent, a, tal-entum, enti, n.:—a sum of money equal to about £243 15s. sterling.

Tarquin, Tarquin-ius, ii, m.:—the name of the fifth and seventh kings of Rome, and of their descendants.

tarry, to, mor-or, atus sum, ari, 1. v. dep.

taught. See TEACH.

1. teach, to, dŏc-ĕo, ti, tum, čre, 2. v. a.: Pass. dŏc-ĕor, tus sum, čri. 2. teach thoroughly, to, ĕdŏc-ĕo, tii, tum, čre, 2. v. a.: Pass. ĕdŏc-eor, tus sum, ēri.

tear, a, lacr-ima, imæ, f. Telamon, Telam-on, onis, m.:—the father of Ajax.

temple, tem-plum, pli, n. ten, decem, num. adj. indeel. tend, to, per-tineo, tinui, tentum, tinere, 2. v. n.

Tenedos, Tenedos, i, f.:—an island in the Ægean Sea.

1. term, a, vox, včcis, f.
2. term, to, nuncup-o, švi, štum, šre,
v. a.: Pass. nuncup-or, štus sum,

terms, cond-Itio, Itionis, f.

Terrasidius, Terrasid-Ius, Ii, m .: -- a Roman name. terrified, terr-Ytus, Yta, Ytum, part.

perf. of terreor. See to TERRIFY.

terrify, to, terr-to, til, Itum, ere, 2. v. a.: Pass. terr-tor, Ytus sum, eri. terror, terr-or, oris, m.

than, quam, conj. thank (or give thanks), to, (gratias ago, i. e.) grat-ïæ, iārum, f.; and ago, ēgi, actum, agere, 3. v. a.: Pass. agor, actus sum, ăgi.

1. that, 1. ille, illa, illud (gen. illius, dat. illi), pron. dem.:—that [thing] (=the former [fhing]), illud, illius, n.—As Subst.: a. That man or person; he, ille, illius, m.:—plur. those persons or men, illi, forum, m.—b. That thing, illud, illius, n.:—plur. those things, illa, illforum, n.—c. To that point, illo, advertial abl. See C. To that point, illo, adverbial abl. See RAME.—2. is, ea, id (gen. ējus, dat. ei), pron. dem.:—that [thing] (= the latter thing), id, ējus, n.: a. That thing, id, ejus, n.:—plur. those things, ča, čōrum, n. ejus, n.:—plur. tabse tamps, es, comm, n.

b. That person, is, ejus, m.:—plur. those
persons, ii, corum, m.—3. iste, ista, istum
(gen. istius, dat. isti), pron. dem.

2. that, 1. ut or iti, conj.—2. quod,
conj.—3. quo, adv.

nli.—3. quo, avr.
3. that · · · not, ne, conj.
theatre, a, thea-trum, tri, n.
Thebes, Theb-æ, arum, f. plur.:—the Thebes, Theb-æ, arum, f. plur.:—the capital of Beetia, a country of ancient Northern Greece.

thee, 1. See THOU.—2. In §§ 129, 129 a, to be translated by tuā, the abl. of possess. pron. tuus.

their = of them. See THEY.

2. their, their own, su-us, a, um, pron. possess. and reflexive.

them. See THEY.
Themisto-cles, clis, Themistocles, Themis m.:—a celebrated Athenian.

themselves. See SELF and HIM-

then, tum, adv.

therefore, 1. Igitur, adv.—2. Ităque, conj.—3. proinde, adv.

these persons or things. See THIS.

1. they, 1. illi, illörum, m. plur. pron.

adj. as Subst.-2. ii, corum, m. See HE and THAT.

2. they themselves. See SELF. thick, crass-us, a, um, adj. ** Comp.:

crassior; Sup.: crassissimus.

thine. See THY.

thing, res, rei, f.
think, to, 1. arbitr-or, atus sum, ari,
1. v. dep.—2.cog-ito, itāvi, itātum, itāre,
1. v. a.: Pass. cog-itor, itātus sum, itāri.
—3. pūt-o, āvi, atum, are, 1. v. a.: Pass. put-or, ātus sum, āri.

 third time, a, terti-am, adv.
 third time, for the, terti-am, adv.

thirty, triginta, num. adj. indecl. 1. this, hic, heec, hoc (gen. hūjus, dat. hule), pron. adj.—a. By this much, hoo, abl. of measure.—b. This [= the latter thing], hoc, hujus, n.—c. As Subst.: (a) This person or man, hic, hujus, m.:—these persons or men, hi, horum, m. plur.—(b)
This thing, hoc, hujus, n.:—these things,
heec, horum, n. plur.

2. this way, in, huc, adv. 3. this long time past, for, olim,

adv. 4. this day, at, hödre, adv. thither, 1. illo, adv.—2. illuc, adv. those. See 1. THAT.

thou, tn, tii, pron. pers.

1. thought, a, cogtta-tio, tionis, f.

2. thought, to be, pass. of "to think." See to THINK.

thousand, mille, num. adj. indeel.—
As Subst.: mill:a, Yum, n. plur.

1. three days, trid-num, n, n.
2. three each, ter-ni, n.e, n.a, num.
distributive adj. plur. 3. three-hundred, trecent-i, æ, a,

num. adi. through, per, prep. gov. acc. case. throw away, to, ab-jlolo, jeci, jectum, jloere, 3. v. a.: Pass. ab-jlolor,

jectus sum, jici. throwing away, abjici-endus, enda, endum, gerundive of abjicior; used in active force in attraction.

thus, 1. Ita, adv.—2. sic, adv. thy or thine, thus, a, um, pron.

thyrsus, thyrs-us, i, m .: - the name

of the staff of Bacchus.

time, tem-pus, pöris, n.
timidity, timid-itas, itātis, f.
tiny or tiny little, paul-us, a, um,
adj.—As Subst.: A tiny thing, paulum,

Titan, Titan-lus, la, lum, adj.:— the Titans were giants who were fabled to have made war on the gods.

to, ad, prep. gov. acc. case.

toga, tog-a, e, f.:—a Roman outer

together, una, adv.
toil, lab-or, oris, m.
told of, to be, dic-endus, enda,
endum, gerundive of dicor, 3. v. pass.

tomb, a., sepul-chrum, chri, n. took. See to TAKE.

torture, to, discrito-io, iavi, iatum, iare, l. v. a.: Pass. discrito-ior, iatus sum.

touch, to, tango, tëtigi, tactum, tangëre, 3. v. a.: Pass. tangor, tactus sum, tangi.

towards, 1. ad, prep. gov. case. — 2. adversus, prep. gov. acc. case. — 3. erga, prep. gov. acc. case. — 4. versus, prep. gov. BOC. CRRC.

tower, turr-is, is (acc. turrim or turrem), i.

town, a, oppid-um, i, n. track, vestig-ium, ii, n. trade, used in, empörētic-us, a, um,

adj. transact, to, gero, gessi, gestum, gerere, 3. v. a.: Pass. geror, gestus sum,

gëri. transacting, ger-endus, enda, endum, gerundive of geror, in active force in

attraction. See to TRANSACT. transfer, to, trans-fero, tüli, lätum, ferre, v. a. irreg.: Pass. trans-feror, lätus sum, ferri.

treachery, prod-Itio, Itionis, f.

treasure, gāz-a, æ, f. treaty, fœd-us, ĕris, n. Trebius, Treb-ĭus, ĭi, m.:—a Roman

name. tree, a, arb-or, ŏris, f. tremble, trĕm-o, ŭi, no supine, ĕre, 3.

trembling, trep-Idus, Ida, Idum, adj. tribune, trib-unus, uni, m. tributary, vectigal-is, e, adj. 1: tribute, vect-igal, igalis, n.

2. tribute, under, =tributary. See

TRIBUTARY. trident, tri-dens, dentis, m. trip, to, labor, lapsus sum, labi, 3.

1. triumph, a, triumph-us, i, m.
2. triumph, to, triumph-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. n.

are, i. v. n.

1. Trojan, Trō-Icus, Ica, Icum, adj.

2. Trojan, a, Tros, Trōis, m.
troops, cōp-Ise, Iárum, f. plur.
true, vēr-us, a, um, adj.
Vērior; Sup.: vērissimus.
truly, 1. sānē, adv.—2. vērō, adv.
trust, to, crē-do, dIdi, ditum, dēre, 3. **v.** n.

1. truth, vēr-um, i, n.

2. truth, in, verò, adv.
Tullius, Tullius, Ii, m.:—a Roman

1. turn out, to (=to prove to be), c-vado, vasi, vasum, vadore, 3. v. n.
2. turn out, to, c-verto, verti, versum,

vertere, 3. v. a.: Pass. è-vertor, versus sum, verti.

twelve, duŏ-dĕcim, num. adj. indecl. twenty, viginti, num. adj. indecl. two, du-o, æ, o, num. adj. plur.

twofold, an-ceps, cipitis, adj. tyrant, tyrann-us, i, m.

Ubii, Ubi-i, orum, m. plur.:--a people of ancient Gaul.

unable to bear, impati-ens, ents, adj., followed by genitive case. ST Comp.: impatientior; Sup.: impatient igalmna

unaccustomed, in-suet-us, a, um,

unarmed, In-erm-is, e, adj.—As Subst.: An unarmed one or person, inermis, is, m.

unavenged, in-ult-us, a, um, adj.

uncle, an, suncul-us, i, m. unconquered, in-victus, victa, victum, adj. Sup.: invictissmus.

uncontaminated, integer, ra, rum, adj. See Comp.: integrior; Sup.: integerrimus.

under, sub, prep. gov. acc. or sbl.

understand, to, intel-figo, lexi, lectum, l'igère, 3. v. a.: Pass. intel-figor, lectus sum, l'igi.—It is understood, intelligftur, 3. pers. sing. indic. pres. used im-personally.

understood, it is. See to TINDER-STAND.

undertake, to, sus-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cipēre, 3. v. a.: Pass. sus-cipior,

ceptus sum, cipi.

ceptus sum, cipi.
undertaking, an, ocep-sum, ti, n.
unexpected, répent-inus, ina, inum,
adj. SSF Comp.: répent-inilor.
unforeseen, imprôvi-sus, sa, sum, adj.
unless, nisi (contracted n1), conj.

unmindful, im-mëmor, mëmoris, adi, unobstructed, sper-tus, ta, tum, adi. Comp.: spertior; Sup.: spertiasi-

unoccupied, öti-ösus, ösa, ösum, adj.

"Omp.: ôtiosior; Sup.: ôtiosissimus.

unshackied, rëmis-sus, sa, sum, adj.

unteach, to, dö-döcöo, döcüi, doctum,
döcēre, 2. v. a.: Pass. de-döcöor, doctus.

sum, döcēri.

until, 1, dum, adv.-2, quoed, adv.

1. unwilling, invit-us, a, um, adj. 2. unwilling, to be, nolo, nolui, no

supine, nolle, v. irreg.
unwillingly, at § 140, 2. to be translated by an adj. See unwilling.

unwise, in-sipiens, sipientis, adj. Comp.: insipientior; Sup.: in-

sĭpĭentissĭmus. unworthy, in-dignus, digna, dignum, j. Ko Comp.: indignior; Sup.: in-

dignissīmus. upon, 1. super, prep. gov. acc. or ab!.

case.—2. sūpra, prep. gov. acc. case. urge, to, sollici-to, tāvi, tātum, tār. 1. v. a.: Pass. sollici-tor, tātus sum, tāri.

urgently, magnopere, adv.
us, 1. Sec I.—2. In § 129, 129 a, to
be translated by noetra, abl. of possess. pron. noster.

use, to, ütor, üsus sum, üti, 3. v. dep. used, must be, üt-endus, enda, endum, gerundive of utor.

useless, in-ūtilis, ūtile, adj. Recomp.: inūtilior; Sup.: inūtilissimus.

Utica, Utic-a, æ, f.:—a town of ancient Africa, where the younger Cato killed himself.

utmost, sum-mus, ma, mum, sup. adj. Pos.: superus; Comp.: superior; sup. (also) supremus.

valley, a, vall-is, is, f. valour, vir-tus, tūtis, f.

 value, prè-tium, tii, n.
 value, to, pendo, pépendi, pensum, endère, 3. v. a.: Pass.: pendor, pensus sum, pendi.

valued, to be, Pass. of "to value." See to VALUE.

variety, vari-čtas, čtātis, f. vast, im-mānis, māne, adj. *** Comp.: immānor; Sup.: immānissimus. Velanius, Velān-lus, li, m.:—a Rom-

an name. venerating, venera-bundus, bunda,

bundum, adj. Veneti, the, Veneti, orum, m.:—a people of Gallia Togata, inhabiting the territory of the modern Venetians.

vengeance, to take, ulciscor, ultus sum, ulcisci, 3. v. dep. Venus, Venus, Venus, eris, f.:—the Roman goddess of beauty and love.

1. very (=self), ipse, ipsa, ipsum (gen. ipsīus, dat. ipsi), pron. adj.—As Subst.: The very thing or the thing itself, ipsum, ipsīus, n.

2. very, sign of superlative degree. Vestal, a, Vest-ālis, ālis, f.:—a priest-ess of the heathen goddess Vesta.

vicious, prāv-us, a, um, adj. Comp.: prāvior; Sup. prāvissīmus. victory, victor-la, iæ, f.

vis, vis, f.; plur. vīr-es, vigour,

vigorous, intěg-er, ra, rum, adj.—As Subst.: The vigorous, intěgri, örum, m. plur. Comp.: intěgrior; Sup. intěgerrimus.

villa, a little, vill-ŭla, ŭlæ, f. vineyard, a, vin-ča, čæ, f. violence, impët-us, ŭs, m. virgin, a, vir.go, ginis, f. Virginia, Virgin-la, læ, f. visible, to be, ap-pareo, parui, par-tum, parere, 2. v. n.

rum, parere, z. v. n.
visit, to, vī-so, si, sum, sĕre, 3. v. a.:
Pass. vī-sor, sus sum, si.
volee, a. vox, võcis, f.
Volsci or Volscians, Volsci, õrum,
m.:—a people of ancient Italy.

voluptuous, delica-tus, ta, tum, adj. —As Subst.: The voluptuous, delicati, orum, m. plur. Comp.: delicatior; Sup.: delicatissimus.

wage, to (war), infero, intuli, illatum, inferre, v. a. irreg. : Pass. inferor, illatus sum, inferri.

wall, a, 1. Of a city; men-ïa, ïum, n. plur.—2. Of a house; parï-es, ëtis, m. wanting, to be, dë-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n.

1. war, a, bell-um, i, n.: in war, belli, gen.

2. war, to end a, debell-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v. n. and a .: The war would have been ended, debellatum foret, impers.

3. pers. sing. subj. pass. form.
3. war, to subdue in, debell-o, avi, atum, are, 1. v.a.: Pass. debell-or, atus

sum, āri.

4. war, must be subdued in, debella-ndus, nda, ndum, gerundive of debellor. See to subdue in WAR.

ward, a, pupil-lus, li, m. warfare, milit-la, i.e., f. was. See to BE.

watched, must be, vigila-ndum, neut. gerundive of vigilo; with est, in impersonal construction to denote necessity:-vigilandum est, it must be watched (by men), i.e. men must watch.

water, adi-a, æ, f.
watering, a, aqua-tio, tionis, f.
wavering, dub-ius, ia, ium, adj.
way, a, 1. i-ter, tinèris, n.—2. vi-a, æ, f.

we. See I. we. See I.
weak, invälld-us, a, um, adj. somp.: invälldier; Sup. invälldissimus,
wealth, öp-es, um, f. plur.
I. well, 1. pröb-è, adv. som Sup.:
prob-issime.—2. ben-e. som Comp.:
měllus; Sup.: optime.

2. well, to be, val-eo, ui, Itum, ere, 2. v. n.

went to. See go ro.

1. what? quis, que, quid (gen. cūjus, dat. cui), pron. interrog.—As Subst.:

What (thing), quid, cūjus, n.

2. what purpose, to, quò, adv.
3. what sort of, quà-lis, le, adj.
4. what (=that which), quod, neut.
of qui. See who.

when, 1. quum, adv.-2. übi, adv.

whence, unde, adv.
where, ubi, adv.
where, ubi, adv.
wherefore, quare, adv.
which. See who.
which. See who.

which things. See WHO. while, dum, adv.

white, alb-us, a, um, adj.
whither, quò, adv.
who, which, qui, quæ, quod (gen.
cdjus, dat. cui), pron. rel.—Which things, quæ, quōrum, n. plur.

whole, 1. omn-is, e, adj. — 2. tōt-us, a, um (gen. tōtius, dat. tōti), adj. — 3. univers-us, a, um. adj.; as subst. the whole, universi, ōrum, m. plur.

whom. See wно. whose (=of whom), cūjus, gen. sing. of qui. See WHO.—In §§ 129, 129 a, to whom is to be translated by cujā, abl. of pron. rel. cuj-us, a, um.

whosoever, whatsoever, quisquis,

no fem., quodquod or quicquid, pron. indef.

why, 1. cur, adv.—2. quid, adv. wicked, măl-us, a, um, adj. Comp.: pējor; Sup.: pesamus.

wife, ux-or, oris, f. will, to, volo, volui, no supine, velle,

v. irreg. 1. wine, vin-um, i, n.

2. wine, a little sup of, vil-lum, i, n. winter, hiem-s (or hyem-s), is, f. wisdom, sprent-is, is, f.

wisdom, shieat-ia, iae, f.
wise, shit-ens, entis, adi.—As Subet.:

A wise man, sapiens, entis, m. Est
Comp.: shipentior; Sup. shipentissimus.
wish, to, volo, voldi, velle, v. irreg.
with, cum, prep. gov. abl. case. It is
always written after the abl. case of
personal pron. and of the relative pron.
onl: as mecum volument anteum

qui; as, mecum, vobiscum, quicum.
withdraw, to, sub-moveo, mōvi,
mōtum, movere, 2. y. a.: Pass. sub-moveor,

mõtus sum, mõvēri. withdrawn, remotus, ta, tum, part. perf. of removeor, 2. v. pas

within, intra, prep. gov. acc. case. without, 1. absque, prep. gov. abl.

-2. sine, prep. gov. abl. cas 2. without, to be, car-éo, ti, Itum,

ëre, 2. v. n. woe! væ! interj.

woman, 1. fē-mīna, mīnæ, f.—2. mūlier, mūlieris, f.

wonderful, mīr-us, a, um, adj. wont, to be, sŏl-ĕo, itus sum, čre, 2. semi-dep.

wood, sil-va, væ, f.
l. word, 1. dic-tum, ti, n.—2. verbum, bi, n.

2. word, to carry, nunti-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: Pass. nunti-or, ātus sum, āri.

 work, op-us, ĕris, n.
 work, military, opĕr-a, æ, f. world, mund-us, i, m. worth, virtus, tütis, f. worthless, vi-lis, le, adj. Comp.: villor; Sup. vilisimus,

1. worthy, dig-nus, na, num, adj. Comp.: dignior; Sup.: dignissimus. 2. worthy, to deem, dign-or, stus sum, åri, 1. dep.

would that, 1. si, conj .- 2. ütlnam, interj.

wound, a, vuln-us, ĕris, n. wounded, sauc-Yus, Ya, Yum, adj

wrathfulness, iršcund-la, iæ, f. wretched, mis-er, ëra, ërum, adj. Comp.: miserior; Sup.: miserrimus. write, to, scribo, scripsi, scriptum, scribere, 3. v. a.: Pass. scribor, scriptus sum, scrībi.

wrought, fac-tus, ta, tum, part. perf. of fio, v. pass. irreg.

Ye. See You. yea, immò, adv. year, an-nus, ni, m.

yesterday's transactions, hestern-a, orum, n. plur.

yet, atqui, conj. yoke, jug-um, i, n.

you or ye, 1. vos, vestrum or vestri, plur. of tu. See THOU.—2. In §§ 129, 129 a, to be translated by vestra, abl. of possess. pron. vester.
1. young man, adolesc-ens, entis, m.

young person, juven-is, is, comm. gėn.

your, ves-ter, tra, trum, pron. poss. youth, 1. juven-tus, tütis, f.—2. püb-es, is, f. (so with the epithet "Titan").

